The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Fierce Attacks by the Parisians on the Besiegers.

Repulse of the Sorties With Heavy Loss to the French.

German Preparations for the Anticipated Surrender.

Prince Frederick Charles' Victory on the Loire.

The French Loss 5,600, the Prussians 1,000.

An Amicable Solution of the Eastern Question Probable.

A Tory Ministry Next, the Talk in the London Clubs.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Strong Sorties From Paris on Monday and Tuesday—The French Repulsed and Forced Back to their Fortifications—The Prussian Loss Light—That of the French Heavy—Expected Surrender of Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 30—Noon.—The following dispatch, dated at Versailles early this morning, has just been received here, by way of Berlin:

On Monday and Tuesday the forts around Paris, particularly those to the south, (D'Ivry, Bicetre, Montrouge, Varjaes, D'Issy and Charenton,) maintained a furious cannonade. As was expected by the Germans, this incessant firing was kept up merely to cover a sortie in force. On Tuesday (29th) the Parisians came out toward L'Hay, supported by their gun-boats in the Seine. At this point (the position of the Sixth Prussian Corps) they attacked fiercely. Simultaneously other sorties were made in other directions with a view probably to prevent reinforcements to the Sixth Corps. In all cases, however, the French were repulsed and driven back behind their fortifications. The entire Prussian loss in these actions was only seven officers and a few hundred men, while the French lost sixteen hundred in prisoners alone.

A REPULSE AT ST. CLOUD.

A sortie from Paris was made in the direction of St. Cloud on Monday. It was easily repulsed by the Prussians, who suffered only a slight loss. The people of Versailles were terribly excited during the battle.

GERMANS PREPARING TO FEED PARIS.

Immense quantities of provisions of all kinds have been collected here by the Germans for the use of the Parisians when they surrender.

A Paris Editor for Peace—Effect of a Report of the Surrender of Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—M. ABOUT had a leading editorial in the *Soir* which was a cry for peace. It has been reprinted by order of BISMARCK and distributed among the soldiers with a statement added that M. ABOUT has a villa under the guns of Mont Valérian.

A SENSATION.

The rumored capitulation of Paris causes buoyancy in the stock markets here.

Repulse of the Army of the Loire on Monday—The French Loss Heavy in Killed, Wounded and Prisoners—The Defeat of the French Complete.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30, via BERLIN and LONDON.—On Monday, the 28th, the main body of the French Army attempted to force a passage toward Fontainebleau by a heavy and general attack. They encountered the Tenth Prussian Corps at Beaune, a little village in the Department of Loiret, twenty-six miles north of Orleans. The Prussians were quickly reinforced with the Fifth Infantry and First Cavalry divisions. The French onslaught was repulsed with a heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, especially the latter. Failing in this attempt, the army of the Loire has withdrawn.

ANOTHER REPORT.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30—Noon.—It now appears that the greater part of the French Army of the Loire was engaged against the Prussian Tenth Corps at Beaune, on Monday. From the additional particulars which have just come to hand in the reports of the commanders, there is no question but that the defeat of the French was most complete. At least 1,000 killed were left on the field by the flying French. Seventeen hundred unwounded prisoners had been captured by the Germans at the last accounts, and the number was constantly increasing, as the Prussians were in close pursuit. [Beaune, here referred to, is doubtless Beaun-la-Rolande, twenty-five miles north-east of Orleans, and in a nearly direct line between Montargis and Pithiviers, on the right of the French position.]

Prince Frederick Charles' Report of the Battle on the Loire—The French Loss 5,000—German Loss 1,000.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King WILLIAM:

TUESDAY, Nov. 29.—FREDERICK CHARLES reports the complete defeat of the Army of the Loire in the battle of Monday, in which the French had the Twentieth Corps, probably the Eighteenth, and portions of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps engaged. A thousand French were found dead on the field, 4,000 were wounded, and 1,600 taken prisoners. Gen. D'AURELLES is reported to be wounded. The German loss was 1,000, among them few officers.

RUMORED SURRENDER OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

LONDON, Nov. 30—9½ P. M.—The *Globe* this afternoon publishes an announcement of the capitulation of the entire Army of the Loire. The report can be traced to no authentic source. Nothing was known of such an event at the German Legation here at 9 o'clock to-night.

WHAT IS BELIEVED AT TOURS.

TOURS, Nov. 29—Evening.—Reports of French successes in the recent battles north of Orleans are credited here.

Another French Defeat—Burning of a French Village—Attempt of French Prisoners to Escape from Antwerp—Capture of a German Vessel.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30, via BERLIN and LONDON.—The French have been badly beaten near Amiens. Their army was totally routed, and fled toward Arras. Four French guns were captured in this engagement.

A VILLAGE BURNED.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Prussians have evacuated Bouzaincourt, which town had been held by them since the 1st inst. They have also burned the village of Sury, in that neighborhood.

ATTEMPT OF FRENCH PRISONERS TO ESCAPE.

ANTWERP, Nov. 30.—The French prisoners confined here recently made an unsuccessful effort to escape. The Government has taken precautions to prevent a similar attempt.

CAPTURE OF A GERMAN SHIP.

The ship *Vorsetzer*, for Hamburg, with a cargo of guano, has been captured by a French man-of-war.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Peaceful Solution and A Conference in London Confidently Believed In.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Euxine question approaches a peaceful solution. It is confidently expected that a conference for its settlement will be held at London. London is in a pacific mood, and all parties feel sure of a peaceful result.

Austria, England and Italy and the Conference—Attitude of France.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Private advices from Vienna represent that Austria, England and Italy accept the Prussian proposal for a Conference, with the understanding that the claims of Russia are not to be prejudiced by her participation therein.

FRANCE.

TOURS, Nov. 29.—The English dispatch relative to the conference was received yesterday. No answer has yet been returned. The Government is inclined to consider England's conduct irregular in urging the adherence of France to a proposition coming from Prussia.

Continued Pacific Feeling in London—The Proposed Conference—A French Representative—Russian Sentiment Toward a Conference—Popularity of the Russian Government.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The feeling, this morning, in money circles is healthful. The *Telegraph* is enabled "to promise that the Conference on the Eastern Question will certainly be held in London." The *Times*, this morning, urges King WILLIAM, as the ally of England, to urge on the Czar the folly of his pretensions, which the civilized world refuse to tolerate.

FRANCE AND THE CONFERENCE.

Lord LYONS is awaiting the decision of the Tours Government as to the matter of sending a plenipotentiary to the Conference at London.

ENGLAND AND THE CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—The *Indépendance Belge*, of today, has a Berlin telegram announcing that England has agreed to accept the proposed conference for the settlement of the Euxine difficulty, provided Russia will satisfactorily explain GORTSCHAKOFF's first circular.

FEELING IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.—The proposition for a conference on the Eastern question, to be held at London, is most favorably received here. The Government is in receipt of addresses from all parts of the Empire, which show that the loyalty of the people makes Russia unassailable, and fearless of any hostile alliance. Though no ministerial instructions have been given to the Press, the St. Petersburg *Gazette*, having adopted a partial policy, its sale in the street has been forbidden.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Tory Succession Discussed in the London Clubs—Sir Roderick Murchison's Health—Queen Victoria at Chiselhurst.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The talk in the clubs favors the idea of a "Tory" administration to succeed the present Ministry. Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, whose condition had excited alarm, is better. Queen VICTORIA has visited the Empress of the French at Chiselhurst. The interview is represented to have been affecting.

The London School Board Election—Several Ladies Chosen Trustees.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Partial returns of the election for members of the School Board in London have been received. Miss GARRETT has been chosen from Marylebone by 47,000 votes; Mr. HUXLEY comes next with 13,000 votes. Five others are chosen by from 8,000 to 12,000 votes each. Next to HUXLEY comes Rev. Mr. THOROLD, vicar of St. Pancras. Mrs. GREY, for Chelsea, and Miss DAVIS, for Greenwich, are probably elected.

ISOLATED PARIS.

Tidings from Within by Balloon Express—The Elections—Amusements—News from Abroad—The Food Supply.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1870.

The *Journal Officiel* of this morning announces the failure of the negotiations in favor of an armistice as proposed by M. THIERS. This does not at all surprise me. I stated in a former letter that I could not see the possibility of an accord in the present situation of the belligerents. The letter to which I refer, however, went up by the aerian route, and may not reach you to prove the sagacity of my prediction. Here is the exact translation of the declaration of the *Officiel:*

"The four great neutral Powers, England, Russia, Austria and Italy, had taken the initiative of a proposition of armistice in order to permit the election of a National Assembly. The Government of National Defense had made known its conditions, which were the renewal of the provisions of Paris, and the vote for the National Assembly by the entire French population. Prussia has expressly rejected the condition of the provisioning of Paris, and has only admitted, with certain reservations, the vote of Alsace and Lorraine. The Government of National Defense has decided unanimously that the armistice thus understood should be rejected."

Several other of the morning papers assume the acceptance of the conditions of the Republic, and on this ground approve the armistice. The declaration of the Government will naturally cause an entire revulsion in their sentiments, and there will be but one voice for the prosecution of the defense and the commencement of active operations with redoubled vigor. The idea of a speedy capitulation which prevails in England, if I may judge from the tone of a letter I had the good fortune to receive from a friend in London this morning, must be renounced. The French within the circle of fortifications of Paris and its forts have not the slightest intention of making easy work for the enemy. The martial spirit grows stronger with every day's prolongation of the investment, and neither Prussia nor Europe need indulge in any delusions. There must be a horrible, most horrible struggle before this present phase of history can be brought to a close. There is no fear of Prussian military prowess, of needle-guns, or of Krupp cannon. The only peril proceeds from the insufficient supply of provisions. Count BISMARCK says that it will be impossible for Paris to receive provisions without long and fatal delays, even if the roads were now open, as his soldiers have ravaged the country in all directions. This remains to be seen. Thus much is certain: There is a sufficient quantity of provisions of all sorts, butcher's meat, fresh excepted, to last nearly two months, certainly six weeks, longer. After the lapse of this period there must be great privation and suffering, but I have every reason to believe that Gen. TROCHU has a military plan which will bring about a change for the better in our position before this moment can arrive.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections for the Mayors have been generally favorable to the moderate candidates. I am very sorry to see, however, that the persecuting atheist, MOTTU, has been chosen by a very large majority, proving a very bad spirit in his quarter. M. SENAILLÉ SALIGNY, Mayor of the First Arrondissement—that of the Tuileries—received all the suffrages (except 141) of the inhabitants of his quarter—a popularity due to the admirable manner in which he organized the distribution of the meats in the municipal butcheries. Cards containing a number and the hour of the day (say between 12 and 1 o'clock) for each person to go or send for his portion, were distributed in the very outset of the rationing system, so that no fraud and no favor were possible. In my arrondissement there have been half a dozen changes in the system. At present it is not so bad as at first, but far from perfect. The butcheries are evidently in the hands of a band of speculators of a hard sort—no justice and no redress. This has resulted in the late Mayors being entirely set aside. The new "elect" is a better administrator, so said, and a well-known Republican of 1848. He is a Catholic. If he should be inspired with a fervent desire of spreading his faith by persecuting the atheists, there will be lively moments in Paris. Fortunately, he is a liberal Catholic—fortunately for the public. Personally he is the target of a thousand bitter attacks from *L'Univers*, the Catholic organ, because he is not disposed to set up a private inquisition in his "Mairie," I take for granted. The voting yesterday went on as tranquilly as if the Parisians had been accustomed to thinking for themselves and expressing their opinions from time immemorial, proving plainly enough that nothing is easier than for men to accustom themselves to their rights.

AMUSEMENTS.

The grand opera inaugurates its series of concerts this evening, the proceeds to be given to the City of Chateaudun. The concert will begin at 8 o'clock, and finish at 10½. The theatre will be lighted with about one-fourth of its usual number of gas-burners. Ladies will be admitted to the *parterre*. The programme is composed of orchestral pieces, and of solos and choruses from "William Tell," "La Muette de Sortice," "Freyschutz," "Huguenots," "Alceste," concluding with the "Chant du Depart," sung by Mlle. HISSON, VILLARET, CARON and PONSANTS. Mme. GUAYMARES will sing. The Theatre Francais gives a matinée today, in which verses in honor of Chateaudun will be recited, and "The Cuirassiers of Reichshofen" and "The Pigeons of the Republic" will be celebrated in lyric measure. The Porte St. Martin gives also a "*Grande matinée literaire et dramatique.*" So it may be remarked that we are getting accustomed to the siege. ELWART, Professor of the Conservatory of Music, announces the execution of a new Te Deum, composed by himself, entitled "Te Deum de la Delivrance." It will be sung by two hundred artists—the accompaniment to be composed of the national airs of France, ingeniously arranged according to the principles of musical science. It is to be hoped that a provincial army, with provisions, will arrive in time to add a triumphant accompaniment of drums and trumpets.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

I mentioned above having received a precious boon in the shape of a letter from London. Its date was Oct. 19. I received at the same time another, dated Brussels, Oct. 17. These letters, with about fifty others, were forwarded by the United States Dispatch Agent at London (Mr. STEVENS) to the Legation, or rather to Versailles, by Mr. FORBES, a special messenger. There, by the gracious courtesy of MM. BISMARCK, MOLTKE, BLUMENTHAL & Co., the bag was sent by special courier to Paris—the first news thus reaching Col. HOFFMAN and Mr. WASHBURNE from their families since the commencement of the siege.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

I will give to-morrow, as nearly as possible, the prices of provisions. Our friends must not suppose that we have reached the point of living on boiled shoe-leather. Yet it may come, for resistance to the bitter end is the order of the day. At present there is an abundance of food, but the difficulty lies in the equal distribution. It is likely that the stores laid by in the residences of private families will be taken at a valuation. The rumors with regard to the cutting off the gas are entirely unfounded. The street lights are diminished greatly, and every one is implored to use this means of lighting sparingly, enormous quantities being needed for the balloons. The Chateaudun, or Nadar balloon, left this morning with one thousand pounds of letters, and numbers of the *Journal Officiel*.

THE FRENCH FAIR.

General Reconstruction—Yesterday's Attractions.

The day, yesterday, was taken at the French Fair for a thorough reorganization, and, consequently, visitors found the stands seemingly dismantled, pending the work of partial reconstruction. The art-gallery, cosiest of nooks, had disappeared altogether. The grand piano, drawn night before last, was still present, but will be removed and supplanted by another but for the remaining three days of the session. The 3,000 tickets of the raffle were every one taken at $1 apiece, the Association realizing the sum of $3,000. The camel's hair shawl has also disappeared from the stock at the price of $1,600; the proceeds of the lotteries and entrance fees have thus far footed up to $75,000, and the tide of visitors has not yet begun to ebb. This morning the edict raising the admission to $1 takes effect, which will no doubt result in a reduction of visitors, though perhaps not in a reduction of daily receipts. The loss of the art-gallery, also, will be likely to lessen the number of *habitués* of the artistic class, since it removes several master-pieces of art from among the attractions. This was unavoidable, however, as previous to the conclusion of the projectors to continue the bazaar beyond the allotted period, the hall had been rented to other parties for a similar purpose.

That rare old book, "Les Annals d'Aquitaine," still remains a leading attraction to antiquaries, tickets for its disposal (at 50 cents) not having been as rapidly taken as would have been expected.

The reorganization leaves the tables very generally as it found them. Mme. LAZARRE still queens it at the principal table, assisted by the same corps as formerly, consisting of Mrs. PLATT, Mrs. ROBERT VALE, Miss BLAKE, Miss ENGLISH and Miss MACLAY—the latter two still officiating as the Aquitanian sibyls. The Harlem table is still managed by Mrs. FISTEN, assisted by Mrs. MARSHALL, Miss PARKER and Miss BUGBIE. Mme. LASALLE is still the moving spirit of the table arranged by the ladies of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, which is one of the oddest and most elegant in the room, though somewhat shorn of its original attractions. The elegant *parure* of flowers, point applique screen, and curtains of tapestry *au boissare*, remain as attractions; but the cabinet and *jardinières* have been absorbed by raffle in the body politic. Mme. MEUNIER, Mme. PISARD and Miss MURRAY continue as the corps of assistants.

Mme. VICTOR PLACE holds her place at the remaining large table; and, for the rest, owing to sales, there has been considerable consolidation. The floral temple and the fish-pond are left as separate attractions. Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS will occasionally assist here, as have, indeed, Miss NILSSON, and other ladies more or less celebrated.

The restaurant, presided over by Mme. BIGOT, continues for the term of the Fair, that is, until Saturday. Its receipts have, thus far, averaged over $300 per day, (and evening,) which would be ranked by any restaurateur as a good business, especially at Mme. BIGOT's rates of profit. The *menu* is exceedingly Parisian in all respects, and transports the traveler in fancy to now deserted and beleaguered Paris.

There remained only one raffle of any amount last evening, which was presented in the tickets of passage to Europe and return, and disposed of at a late hour. So far as can be ascertained, from a very cursory examination of the books, the proceeds of the raffles, some 200 in number, had exceeded $80,000. Direct sales, having been rare, have not materially increased this aggregate; and, all things taken into account, it is probable, therefore, that more than $25,000 have been taken in the form of admission tickets at the door and at the entrance of the art-gallery, which agrees with the estimate of the managers that nearly 100,000 persons have visited the Fair since its opening. The concourse last evening was not smaller than usual, nor did it seem to be larger, notwithstanding the addition of LEFRANÇ, in "Les Girondins," to the list of attractions.

The general reconstruction was completed during the day; and, to the visitors of the evening, considerable metamorphosis of stands and details at all points was presented. A splendid *parure* of pearls, presented by SILLY, was on exhibition, and won not a few compliments, both for the native beauty of the gems and the liberality of the presentor. It has now been determined definitely to conclude the Fair on Saturday, and it may be added, that the managers expect by sale at auction and admissions, to swell the receipts to, at least, $200,000. The $1 admission lessened the concourse last evening to some extent, but not so materially as might have been supposed.

The admission, it may be stated *en passant*, will be reduced to twenty-five cents on Friday, to admit of a large attendance at the auction to begin that evening. The reception of LEFRANC was very flattering, last evening, and, in response to encores from all parts of the hall, he reappeared in the national song, the "Marseillaise," arousing intense enthusiasm. Mme. DE LUSSAN will sing at the Bazaar, this evening, (Thursday.) LEFRANC will assist at the Union League Theatre concert for the benefit of the Fair, the attractions of which are not to be permitted to wane during the last three days of its existence.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, DEC. 1—4 A. M.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Another Great Sortie from the French Capital.

A Battle in Progress Yesterday Afternoon.

The Sortie to the South Side a Feint.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs that last night's cannonade against the Germans in the south and west of Paris, was a feint to distract attention from a serious sortie on the Saxons and Wurtemburgers. A terrible battle has been going on since noon, and was still raging at 6 o'clock. The army of the Loire is retiring from its position. The number and position of the forces are uncertain. Seventeen hundred prisoners have been taken.

THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—The French Army in the North has abandoned the project of joining the Army of the Loire and is retiring on Lille without even holding Arras.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

Doings of the Society for the Year—The Festival of Last Evening.

A downright Scottish revel was the annual festival of the St. Andrew's Society, at Delmonico's, last evening, and never were the grave wit and dry humor of the historical race exhibited to better advantage than when, sherry, clicquot and generous fare having loosened the tongue, the real Scot came out and overcame the Scot conventional. A business meeting of the members, now numbering over 500, preceded the festival. This meeting took place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and gave occasion for the reading of the annual report. Applications for relief during the year past have been 1,976—nearly 300 more than for the year 1869; and the amount distributed to beneficiaries, exclusive of the almoner's salary and expenses, has been $3,791 60. Of this amount the sum of $2,930 was from the ordinary funds of the Society, while the Centennial fund was represented by $861 60. Applications for relief have been 789, which represents an increase of 172 over the applications of the preceding year. The majority relieved were residents of the City of New-York. Of the whole number 271 were assisted to leave the City for other parts of the United States; twenty-seven returned to Scotland, with partial assistance from the Society, and twenty-one were sent to Scotland wholly at the Society's expense. There has been an unusually large drain on the hospital privileges during the past year. Five members have been removed by death.

ROBERT GORDON is Presiding Officer; JAMES MOIR and WALTER WATSON constitute Vice-Presidents; Boyce Gray, A. McKinlay, Allan Campbell, J. S. Kennedy, Isaac Buchanan and James Brand—names of Scottish odor all of them—appear as managers. J. M. MORRISON is Treasurer; C. HENDERSON, Secretary, and J. DUFF WALLACE Assistant Secretary. Rev. J. N. MCLEOD and Rev. J. R. CAMPBELL were present last evening, the former opening with invocation, and the latter offering thanks in conclusion. ROBERT K. COLVILLE, M. D., is the elected physician of the Association, which it will be seen is practically organized with a view to its purpose—that of aid to suffering Scots in this City. The Committees are three, to wit: the Standing Committee, the Committee of Accounts, and the Committee of Installation.

At the dinner, last evening, not less than 300 were present, quite exclusive of the representatives of sister societies. ISAAC BAILEY, of the New-England Society, represented that body. The representative of Her Britannic Majesty, the British Consul, Mr. ARCHIBALD, appeared, as he himself expressed it, as junior counsel on behalf of the St. George's Society. B. H. FIELDS, Esq., represented the St. Nicholas; WILLIAM MILES, the St. David's, and Judge DALY, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. These gentlemen, with the officers of the Society, occupied seats at the table of honor.

The dining-hall was appropriately decorated, both florally and armorially. Above the President leaned from the wall the national arms of Scotland, with the national motto: "Nemo me impune lacessit;" and facing the Scottish arms appeared the Stars and Stripes and the national arms of Britain. Floral decorations, though not many, were beautiful, and in some sense allegorical, having been supplied gratis by Mr. BUCHANAN, one of the managers. Some few confectionery pieces also decked the main table. Sir William Wallace in battle, done in sugar, ministered to the national glory, and the Scottish cap aroused slumbering reminiscences of the native land of haggis. For the rest, there was the conventional temple in sugar, with the very conventional confectionery columns; a second piece that suggested Thor with his hammer; and a grand rotunda in sugar, which was (or might have been) suggestive of a sort of Scottish Parthenon. The *menu* was in DELMONICO's usual vein, that is, with the exception of the haggis, more Parisian than Scottish.

Space fails. There were the usual greetings from kindred societies, and they exhibited the true Scottish predilection for verse-making in the vein of BURNS; and, after considerable eating and drinking, the thermometer of conviviality being at 100, came the regular toasts, and the responses in prose and song.

They were twelve in number, foremost of which was "The day and a' wha honor it," to which Mr. LEGGAT responded with the song of BURNS, "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."

The remaining toasts were: 2. "Land o' Cakes," responded to by Mr. IRVING in prose, and by Mr. CLARKE in song; 3. "The land we live in," to which Mr. LOMBARD responded with a baritone rendering of the "Star Spangled Banner," Mr. JOHNSTON doing the prose; 4. "The Queen, God bless her," which was answered by Mr. ARCHIBALD, with a dry humor suggestive of DICKENS, and the British national air; 5. "The President of the United States;" 6. "Our Sister Societies," to which Judge DALY replied on behalf of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Mr. ARCHIBALD on behalf of St. George's, and Mr. BAILEY for the New-England; 7. "Our Distinguished Guests;" 8. "The City of New-York," replied to by Mr. MAIN; 9. "New Members," to which Mr. WATSON spoke briefly; 10. "The Ex-Presidents of the Society," which called out Mr. PATON; 11. "Honest Men and Bonnie Lasses;" 12. "May care and trouble never fash, but joy and mirth be wi' you a'."

The President spoke briefly, and letters of regret were read from President GRANT, Minister THORNTON, Gov. HOFFMAN and Mayor HALL. The dinner celebrated the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the Society.

Hon. John Fox on his Muscle—A Free Fight.

A political *fracas*, which has been kept quiet, occurred on Tuesday evening, in Park-row, in which Hon. JOHN FOX was the assailant, and Mr. THOMAS BRANIGAN, of No. 2 Washington-street, was the assailed. The men met at one of the hotels in that street, and the conversation turned on politics, with special reference to the last election. Mr. BRANIGAN accused Mr. FOX of a lack of principle, and the other angrily retorted. The result was that Mr. FOX kicked Mr. BRANIGAN severely in the abdomen; and as the latter, faint and bleeding, sought to escape, FOX continued his assault, and knocked BRANIGAN down, and kicked him in the head and face, splitting his lower lip, and otherwise disfiguring him. BRANIGAN is now under medical treatment at his home, and was in a very precarious condition last evening. No arrest has been made.

Personal.

Among the prominent arrivals at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday, were Senator Conkling, Utica; Senator Morrill, Vermont; Senator Stewart, Nevada; Hon. James Morgan, California; Gen. G. W. Smith, Kentucky; Senator Fenton, Jamestown; and Secretary Robeson, Washington.

WASHINGTON.

Gov. Vance's Prospects—Working of an Absurd Law—Official Reports—A Wreck Occasioned by a Defective Chart—General Matters at the Capital.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The election of Gov. VANCE as United States Senator from North Carolina excites considerable comment and surprise here. So far as investigation here today can show, the fact stands that his disabilities have not been removed. Congress has removed the disabilities from some five or six thousand persons, but his name does not appear in the list. Should this prove to be the fact, it is safe to predict that Gov. VANCE will never be admitted to the Senate. He was once a member of the House, and comes clearly within the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment. He was one of the most conspicuous and subservient of the rebel Governors, and followed the fortunes of JEFF. DAVIS until the latter abandoned even North Carolina. Since the end of the rebellion VANCE has been conspicuous for his sullen hostility to the Federal Government, and his speech at Raleigh breathes no sentiment either of loyalty or cheerful acceptance of the situation. On the whole, the prospect, judging from the expressions of today, is not promising for him. There is abundant material among the Democracy of North Carolina—of a less offensive character than VANCE—to choose a Senator from, and the probability is that an opportunity for another choice will be afforded.

WORKING OF AN ABSURD LAW.

The curious operations of the law covering into the Treasury all balances of appropriations remaining unexpended at the close of the fiscal year, are apparent in the tables now prepared at the Treasury, and demonstrate that as it now stands the law is a nuisance, and ought to be repealed or modified at an early day. For instance, Congress is gored by its own ox to the tune of $563,834 of the appropriation for compensation and mileage of its own members, which sum will have to be reappropriated in a large measure, thus unnecessarily helping to swell the Deficiency bill, which will be seized by the opposition, falsely of course, but nevertheless apparently, as evidence of the extravagance of the Administration. The appropriation for printing the debates of Congress, suffers likewise to the extent of $175,000; judgments rendered in the Court of Claims, $622,000; the public binding, $40,000; stationery for the Treasury Department, $76,000; compensation for Treasurer and clerks, $83,000; and so on almost without end. For this reason the estimates for the next fiscal year, now about completed, will bear no sort of comparison to the estimate of last year, or to the probable expenditure of the year. In view of being cut off summarily at a specified time, nearly every Bureau has estimated beyond the average of past years.

ANOTHER GOLD BANK.

The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco was today authorized to commence business, and the bonds were signed in the Controller's office. The capital is $1,000,000, of which $500,000 is paid. The bank will commence business at once.

PROBABLE CHANGE IN THE LAND OFFICE.

There is but little doubt that ere long there will be a change in the Land Office. Commissioner WILSON is fortifying himself with political influence, and he will be able to get considerable in the West. Senator STEWART, of Nevada, and Representative SARGENT, of California, are in favor of his retention. The Central Pacific Railroad Company also want him retained; but, in figuring for political strength, he has already crossed the path of the new Secretary, and go he must sooner or later.

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN.

The chambers of the Senate and House are ready for their occupants, but they do not arrive very numerously as yet; not one-fifth of either House are yet on hand. Among the arrivals since yesterday are Gen. GARFIELD and Judge LAWRENCE, of Ohio; Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, and Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan.

COGENT REASON FOR A MARCH SESSION.

Among the most conclusive reasons yet adduced why Congress will not repeal the law organizing the term of the 4th of March, was given today by an officer of the House who has to do with the payment of members, who said that with a Speaker elected to sign warrants for pay and mileage, members could get their compensation monthly, but with the House unorganized they would have to wait nine months before they could draw a cent.

MODERATE CAMPAIGN EXPENSE.

To show to what a limited extent money was used by the Republican Party in the late campaign it is ascertained that the total expenditures of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee for speakers, documents, traveling expenses and expenses of every other character are inside of $50,000.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President received a large number of visitors today, among whom were Congressmen ALLISON and GARFIELD, HARVEY JEWELL, Esq., of Massachusetts, and others.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REPORT ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office has been completed. It is a voluminous document, which contains elaborate chapters on the various subjects connected with the public land system, and embraces comments on the present situation of emigration, the naturalization laws, railroad interests and an elaborate essay on California. The report also shows the aggregate amount of public land disposed of during last year for agricultural purpose and actual homestead, and gives details of surveys of new lands, &c.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message will be telegraphed, on the day of its transmission to Congress, to the distant newspapers, which, according to present indications, will be on Monday next.

SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

The report of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department contains important practical suggestions relative to the appointment of surgeons in the United States Navy, and the adoption of a more thorough system of examination, which shall result advantageously to the service. Among the suggestions offered is one relative to the employment of a dentist at the Naval Academy. Important suggestions, also, relative to the situations of naval hospitals are contained in the report, and the propriety of removing them, from the proximity to large cities, to more quiet and remote localities, are minutely examined.

SEAT IN CONGRESS TO BE CONTESTED.

MCKENZIE, of the Seventh Virginia District, will contest BRAXTON's right to a seat in the next Congress.

WRECK NEAR THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The State Department has received from the Governor of the Falkland Island Colony a casual return, announcing the wreck of the American ship *Alto*, Capt. ELIAS H. WHITE, and the loss of 975 barrels of oil. The *Alto* was owned by Messrs. BLIFFORD & CUMMING, of New-Bedford, had sailed from that port, and was wrecked on the 12th of July last. The cause of the disaster was a defective chart. The precise locality where the *Alto* was wrecked is known as Jason Cay West, an island not marked on the chart by which the vessel was sailed. The Governor of the Falkland Group Colony, in communicating the intelligence of the disaster, says Jason Cay West is a small island about three ships' length in extent, and is the extreme north-west island of the Falkland Group, and that it presents from the sea a very low appearance, resembling a sand-bank. As the island is not marked on the American charts, I venture to suggest that vessels cruising in these waters should be furnished with the charts issued by the British Admiralty, on which the island is clearly defined and its appearance from the sea delineated.

(Signed,) G. DARCY, Governor.

THE HEBREW FAIR.

Brilliant Inauguration of the Hebrew Fair Last Evening—Speech of Gov. Hoffman.

The long-continued and persevering efforts of the ladies and gentlemen who have, for weeks, devoted themselves to the accomplishment of a grand Hebrew Charity Fair, were abundantly rewarded by the success which attended its opening last evening. This Fair may justly be termed the third act of a splendid drama, in which, however, strict critical regard is not paid to the rules of time and place, but the moral of every scene and of every act of the drama is the same, and may be included in one word—charity. The curtain arose for the third act last evening, and disclosed a scene of great beauty, whose chief charm consisted in its practical every-day-life character, judiciously combined with abundant materials for romance. Indeed, theatrical managers must look to their laurels, else the disciples of Thespis will find regimental armories (Mars to the contrary, notwithstanding,) more profitable localities to dispose of their works of genius than their accustomed haunts. The audience, last evening, was large and enthusiastic, the dramatic critic would say, and differed materially from ordinary audiences in the fact that each auditor was also an actor, and though some had more weighty parts to perform than others, all, nevertheless, had the sublime satisfaction of knowing that it rested with them to shape the character of the plot and enlarge the utility of the moral. The preparations for this act have been on a vast scale. The labors of the ladies and gentlemen connected with the Fair, of which extended mention was made in yesterday's TIMES, were resumed yesterday morning at an early hour, and continued late into the afternoon. Fresh volumes of bunting were spread around, new treasures were unlocked from ponderous cases, and many deep conspiracies were hatched by the beautiful dark-eyed Jewish maidens in order to maintain their proverbial superiority in financial enterprise. In the grandeur of their monetary speculations all breviaties were forgotten; thousands only were considered worthy of mention, and one enthusiastic Rebecca was even carried on the wings of imagination into the region of millions, and yet in their details they displayed a most wonderful practical turn of mind in reference to the means by which these great results were to be achieved, and, strange to say, dollars, half-dollars, quarters, and even dimes entered into their calculations. At last the final touches were given to the picture, and after gazing for a few moments on their handiwork, and with an air of pardonable pride pronouncing it very good, the ladies retired for a few hours to prepare for the event of the evening, and to arrange their toilets, which, amid their absorbing duties, had been considerably neglected. The doors were opened at an early hour in the evening, and a constant stream of visitors kept pouring in for several hours. A look of delight was visible on every face, the critical moment was passed, and the Fair declared a triumph. It was evident that the American mind, or rather the cosmopolitan mind of this great City is fast becoming educated to look on these institutions, as most attractive means for spending a social evening, and at the same time for accomplishing very worthy purposes. Here friends are sure to meet, and here young men and maidens can find occasion to interchange tender views, which otherwise might long remain unexpressed. But it is now 7 o'clock, and the magnificent kaleidoscopic scene stops all philosophical, while it breathes new life into all financial speculations. The light is almost dazzling in its brilliancy, the soft strains of Evans' Band swell through the spacious armory, and the sixty tables with their more than 600 beautiful attendants now invite attention. A description of the varied treasures of these tables cannot now be given; it will only be necessary at present to give the names of the ladies in charge of each table, so that their friends may be able to find them, and take a lesson in the art of buying, which, let the gentlemen be assured, these ladies are fully adequate to impart. Table No. 1 is presided over by Mrs. S. S. Rosenbaum; Nos. 2 and 3, Mrs. L. Goldenberg; No. 4, Mrs. Joseph Steiner; No. 5, Mrs. Goldsmith; No. 6, Mrs. Wm. H. Steiner; No. 7, Mrs. M. Fishel; Nos. 8 and 9, Mrs. May; Nos. 10 and 55, Mrs. Rothschild; Nos. 11 and 41, Miss C. Steinberger; No. 12, Mrs. D. Lewis; Nos. 13, 14 and 15, Miss H. Straus; No. 16, Mrs. Richman; No. 17, Mrs. S. L. Cohen; No. 18, Mrs. J. L. Lantheim; No. 19, Mrs. S L. Cohen; No. 20, Mrs. Ulfender; Nos. 21 and 22, Mrs. Rosenfelt; No. 23, Mrs. Guttemann; No. 24, Mrs. S. Hermann; No. 25, Mrs. M. S. Meyers; No. 26, Mrs. Buchstein; No. 28, Mrs. Samuel E. Lewis; No. 31, Mrs. Hermann; Nos. 32 and 33, Mrs. Abecasis; Nos. 34, 43 and 48, Mrs. Neuberger; No. 36, Mrs. Klingestein; No. 38, Mrs. Lauterbach; No. 39, Miss Hess; No. 40, Miss Souza; No. 42, Mrs. Lowengood; No. 46, Mrs. Walter; 47, Mrs. Brodck; No. 48, Miss Alder; No. 49, Miss S. Markweld; No. 51, Mrs. Jonathan Nathan; No. 52, Mrs. L. Lavenburg; No. 53, Mrs. Freleigh; No. 54, Mrs. Welsh; No. 55, Mrs. Rothschild; No. 56, Mrs. Teller; No. 57, Miss Hart; No. 58, Mrs. Levi; No. 59, Miss Englehart. Tables Nos. 27, 25 and 35 are devoted to furniture, and are under the direction of a furniture committee, of which ISAAC S. SOLOMON is Chairman, and there are, besides, several tables which have not yet been quite finished. The following are the Chairmen of the various committees, whose particular object is to place a value on every article, so that the price may not exceed that asked in retail establishments: Hon. Samuel A. Lewis, decorative department; Constant Meyer, art; Jesse Seligman, invitation; M. H. Moses, floral; Isaac S. Soloman, furniture; A. S. Rosenbaum, tobacco; L. F. Phillips, tobacco; L. S. Cohen, refreshment; L. Rosenfelt, fancy goods; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Max Stadler, clothing; Louis May, books; Meyer Stern, printing; Henry Gitterman, finance; J. Lardheim, grocery; Moses Bruhl, jewelry; and L. Fatman.

At 8 o'clock the pressure was so great that locomotion was almost impossible, especially at the southern quarter of the hall, where it was expected the speeches would be delivered. Gov. HOFFMAN arrived soon after 8 o'clock, and was received by Hon. E. B. HART, who conducted him to the gallery, where the Chairmen of the various committees and many prominent persons were assembled. Mr. HART delivered a few remarks previous to the Governor's speech, pointing out the objects of the Fair, and the claims which the Hebrew Hospital and the Orphan Asylum had on the citizens of New-York. He then introduced Gov. HOFFMAN, who, he said, was the consistent friend of the Hebrew race. The Governor, on coming forward, was received with loud cheers, and after these had subsided, he spoke as follows:

I know something personally and officially of both the Mount Sinai Hospital and the Orphan Asylum, the "House of the Sick" and the "Home of the Fatherless." They need only to be known to be appreciated, and they deserve the assistance and encouragement of all good people. While I assume the asylum is practically the house of Hebrew children, the hospital I know cares for all alike, without regard to birthplace, creed or nationality. The erection of a new hospital has been commenced, and you are asked to help on the work, as you are asked also to aid the Orphan Asylum. The Fair ought to yield enough to complete the hospital, and make the asylum independent. I feel when I stand before you to-night speaking a few hurried words in behalf these two objects, how good and high and noble a thing is charity. The spirit which endowed your hospital and built your asylum pervades, I am sure, this great concourse of people, enobling the hearts of all, lifting them above the power of prejudice, and uniting them in a common desire to do good. We have reason to be proud of the State in which we live. The industry of her people has developed her resources; her rivers stretch their arms from the sea to the mountains; her canals and railroads open the gates of communication with the mighty West, and her harbors invite hither the commerce of the world. Within her borders stand this metropolitan City, powerful in energy and wealth, boundless in enterprise, and restless in its great activity. Every time I come to it I realize how great it is and how much greater it is to be—a City in which people of all races and creeds gather, and where wealth and rank and station are alike open to all, whether Jew or Christian. Above all these things we rejoice in the noble impulses of our people, who, in the eager pursuit of material prosperity are not forgetful of the higher duties of life, but stand ready always to give of their riches a generous share to the support of the sick, the helpless and the fatherless. It is too much the fashion of the present day to decry the City of New-York, and to paint it in hideous colors. Men of the Press and of the pulpit join in the chorus of denunciation. Many of them apparently far more familiar with its vices than with its virtues, describe it to the people as a place where frauds and falsehood, passion, lust, greed, selfishness and avarice reign triumphant. If one half they say of it were true, property here would be wholly without value and life entirely without protection. Yet the men who thus speak of it know that it is pre-eminently what Mayor HALL called it when he laid the corner-stone of your hospital—"the City of Charity." The Governor concluded his speech by referring in eulogistic terms to the generosity of the late Mr. NATHAN, who had been a liberal donor to the institutions in whose behalf the Fair was organized, and concluded by expressing the hope that the Mount Sinai Hospital would soon be completed, and stand for ever a monument to Mr. NATHAN's memory.

At the conclusion of the Governor's address the vast concourse distributed themselves through the hall, and proceeded to carry out his charitable instructions.

RUSSIA BEFORE EUROPE.

English Sentiment on the Duty of the Nation.

Advisability and Possibility of Firmness in Resistance.

Great Britain's Condition in Respect of Men and Material Resources.

German and Austrian Press Views of the Czar's Demand.

Military and Financial Position of the Ottoman Porte.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *City of Brussels*, yesterday, London advices to Nov. 17 were received. We extract from our foreign files and print below copious expressions of opinion from the English Press in relation to the Russo-Turkish difficulty, and add thereto articles on the financial and military condition of Great Britain and of Turkey, all endowed with great significance at the present moment. The diplomatic correspondence between Count GORTSCHAKOFF and Earl GRANVILLE is not part of these extracts. It has already been telegraphed in full.

Russia and England.

The London *Times* of Nov. 16, remarks: "The study of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's circular must excite in England, as in Southern Europe, profound regret, not unmixed with indignation. * * * We fail to discover in the circular of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF any reason for reconsidering the provisions of the settlement of 1856. If such reasons exist, they must be found outside his dispatch. At the same time, we repeat it, if Russia has any good grounds for revising the Treaty of 1856, let her produce them in a proper manner. She will find Europe ready to listen to argument, but combined against her if she is rude and arrogant. We cannot, of course, pretend that a treaty once made can never be revised. *But at present we can find no excuse for putting aside the settlement of* 1856. Its essential principles are principles of peace, and no circumstances have arisen to warrant a departure from them. If Turkey declines to accept the freedom from the obligations of the Treaty of Paris which the Czar offers the Sultan, and insists upon holding the Emperor bound to observe the stipulations to which he agreed, we shall not be able to forget our own obligations as parties to the settlement. The prospect is grave, and *while we face it without shrinking we do not face it with a light heart;* but, in spite of the gravity of the prospect, we protest that our sharpest feeling at the moment is pain at the apparent faithlessness of the Czar, and at the rudeness with which he has denounced the treaty. What trust can be reposed in treaties when the first hour of disquiet is seized for the repudiation of any obligation that may be deemed unpleasant? Public opinion in Russia has supported us in recommending peace between Prussia and France on the basis of stipulations for the dismantlement of fortresses and the like as sureties of peace; but how can we hope that Prussia would accept such guarantees when she sees the Emperor of Russia denouncing similar engagements at the first moment he vainly thinks he may escape from them? * * * * Whatever be the ultimate determination of the question of the Euxine, there can be no hesitation about the first step to be taken. It is impossible to admit for a moment the power claimed for the Czar to free himself from the obligations of the Treaty of Paris. We protest in the most emphatic and serious manner possible against such an assumption. We hold the Emperor as much bound now as he was a month since to the stipulations of the settlement of 1856, and we shall continue to hold him bound to observe them until they have been abrogated *with the consent of the Powers primarily interested in their maintenance.* We have no choice in the matter. It is not our part to release him even if we would. The settlement of the Eastern question, agreed upon in 1856, was a matter in which we were but secondarily interested. We were sureties, not principles, in the transaction; and the principals have a right to fall back on us if any attempt be lightly made to tamper with its essential securities. We must add that the grounds advanced by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF as justifying, or excusing, or explaining the repudiation of the treaty, are singularly feeble. * * * For these reasons we are inclined, so far as our present information extends, to think it the duty of the British Government to maintain in all essential points the existing treaty. Any just grievance we ought to listen to with attention and remove with willingness, but Russia has not chosen this course, and has, in fact, materially damaged her case, if she has any, for the revision of the treaty by assuming the right to be sole judge in a matter in which she was only a party. Europe might have been ready to hear her grievances had she been reasonable, but Russia must not think that because France has been visited by sudden calamity she can therefore fly into a passion and tear up the treaty which she solemnly signed. Should the Russians put ships of war into the Black Sea in contravention of their engagements, Turkey would be able to sweep them off the Euxine; but even were this out of her power, *England and the other parties to the treaty would be in duty bound to take the most effectual means of enforcing the settlement of* 1856."

On Nov. 17, the *Times* says: "The declaration of the Russian Government, that it considers itself no longer bound by the Treaty of 1856, has everywhere produced the most profound uneasiness, and will occupy the attention of Europe even at this crisis of the French war. We publish this morning the answer of Lord GRANVILLE to this most insolent State paper, and we are happy to see that *our Foreign Minister has been equal to the occasion.* The note of Lord GRANVILLE, though dignified in tone and couched in very courteous language, conveys a most cutting reproof to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and at the same time puts him completely in the wrong, by protesting against the arrogance of the form and manner in which the Russian notification has been made. Our Government is so scandalized at this new mode of Russian aggression that it refuses altogether to enter into the merits of the question, except to say 'that it is impossible for her Majesty's Government to give any sanction to the course announced by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.' Nor is England exceptional in this view. Not only by the substance of her demand, but by the form of it, the arguments adduced, and the time chosen for putting it forth, Russia has alarmed those who saw in the treaty a guarantee of peaceful development in South-eastern Europe. In Austria and Italy, as well as in the Danubian provinces and the rest of European Turkey, there is a natural apprehension that the revival of the controversy at this juncture shows an intention on the part of Russia to take advantage of the disorganization of Western Europe to undo all that was done by the Crimean War, to recur again to the policy which weighed on Europe during the reign of NICHOLAS, and had its most conspicuous expression in the invasion of Hungary and the mission of MENSCHIKOFF. Hungary and, indeed, the Austrian provinces generally, look upon this peremptory declaration as of the utmost importance to themselves, and wait with anxiety to learn whether their Government will have the courage to resist it. England is less personally interested, but the circular is a declaration of policy which does not find her unregardful of her dignity, of her own deliberate convictions, and of the ultimate peace of Europe. Nor is it at all certain that Russia will find at Berlin the ally she is supposed to seek. The German people, and perhaps even the Prussian Premier, are shocked at the aggressive circular. This move of the Russian Government says, as plainly as if Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had written it in so many words, that France being out of the field, there exists no authority in Europe which can maintain the Treaty of 1856 in one of its most essential provisions. It was, no doubt, considered at St. Petersburg that Germany, under the leadership of Prussia, would either not interfere or would take part with Russia, and that England, Austria and Italy were too weak, too apathetic or too much disunited to offer more than a feeble protest; but, as we have said, it is not at all unlikely that she will find Europe united against her. It will be the duty of the British Government at least to disappoint these Russian expectations. The reply of Lord GRANVILLE, which wa dispatched on the 10th of November, and which, in all probability, has already reached Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, will leave no doubt as to the determination of the British Cabinet."

The London *Daily News*, of Nov. 14, says: "The reply which Lord GRANVILLE has promptly addressed to the circular of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF represents *the attitude which the nation, having had time to consider the matter in all its details, will inevitably assume.* The declaration of the Emperor, in its present form, is practically a challenge which England cannot overlook, unless she wishes at once and forever to abandon her position among Europeans Powers. She is one of the guarantors of a treaty which Russia, in the most arbitrary language, announces her resolution to abolish. We have already stated our opinion that there may be conditions in that treaty, the alteration of which Russia has a right to demand; but there is a vast difference between a Power appealing to the co-signatories of a treaty to lessen the stringency of its provisions, and the same Power apparently taking advantage of an opportune moment to blow the whole thing to pieces. Russia has observed the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris for fourteen years. She now expressly disclaims any intention of reopening the Eastern question. We may admit, too, that it is not consonant with the dignity of a great Power to find herself placed under permanent disabilities, which recall with too painful accuracy the circumstances of a bygone defeat. All these things can be said for Russia. We will even add, that there has been in this country *a growing feeling of respect for a nation which has of late been busy with internal reforms*—developing her resources, and conferring freedom upon the more hardly used of her population. Probably the first feeling among English people on hearing that Russia wished to be free from the treaty of 1856 was that she had some claim to be freed. England, also, has found the advantage—nay, the necessity—of departing from treaties which in their day were the safeguard of European freedom. There is, we must repeat, no finality in treaties; for as nations grow strong or weak, their old relations with neighboring powers and their old conventions must be revised. But Russia, in her present declaration, advances no such plea. The main object of Lord GRANVILLE's dispatch is to combat this doctrine of free will. A State having entered into a joint treaty, abandons her freedom of action in so far as that is thenceforth limited by the consent of her co-signatories. If she suddenly declares her intention to withdraw from the treaty without that consent, she implies that in making the treaty she was bound only to herself. The position which our Government have taken up is clear; the language in which they convey this decision is sufficiently plain and unmistakable. At the present moment the possibility of permitting Russia to retire from certain stipulations of the Treaty of Paris need not be considered. * * * We fear that the tone of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's circular has been prompted by a too exclusive regard for Russian dignity. A proud people, conscious of its strength, and of the complications which may temporarily render its neighbors weak, does not like to come begging to be set free from certain stringent conditions. But the ceremony of preferring this request has nevertheless to be gone through by a nation which has a proper regard for obligations which it has itself accepted; and, in the event of its refusal to follow a rule of conduct which is necessary for the safety of States, it *may become the business of the co-signatory Powers to see that the conditions which they imposed are not arbitrarily set at nought.*"

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Nov. 1, remarks: "The point upon which it is necessary *to satisfy ourselves without the delay of a single hour is whether Russia*, before giving this notice, has secured the support of Prussia. If she has not done so, the usual cleverness of her diplomatists has been strangely at fault. * * * The retractation of the Russian circular should be demanded *under penalty of immediate war.* This retractation should be expressed in terms which admit of no difference of interpretation. Russia has claimed for herself the power of annulling the Treaty of Paris in one of its essential particulars without the consent of the other parties. Her retractation must cover the same ground. She must admit that she has no power of annulling or varying the Treaty of Paris without the consent of the other parties. Any attempt to make the retractation less extensive than the original claim should be treated as equivalent to a refusal, and as *a ground for instant hostilities.* A very few days ought to determine whether this complete and unequivocal retractation is or is not to be obtained by peaceful means. But why, it may be asked, should matters be pressed forward with this violent and unusual haste? Because, *the delay of a fortnight, supposing England has to fight after all, may make it incalculably more difficult for her to fight successfully.*" The *Daily Telegraph* says: "To the imperious circular of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, our Government has replied in terms dignified, calm, conciliatory, but withal resolute. Lord GRANVILLE's dispatch carefully examines the reasons put forward by Russia for her blank repudiation of those clauses in the Treaty of 1856 that she considers objectionable, and then announces, with courteous firmness, the conclusion of Her Majesty's Ministers. Our Government declares that it cannot sanction a deliberate breach of the treaty, and, in vindicating this resolution, it takes its stand on ground broad, clear and, on the accepted principles of international equity, unassailable. The Imperial Chancellor has probably learned ere now that England will not stand alone. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Russian Government will lose no time in withdrawing from a position which *every consideration of political morality renders untenable*, and which England, with every disposition to be conciliatory as well as just, has refused to sanction." The *Standard*, which does not notice Lord GRANVILLE's reply, speaking of the Russian note, says: "Accustomed as Europe has been of late to witness brute force prevailing over right and law, henceforth all belief in the influence of even the most solemn engagements between nations is shattered. The bases of public order and peace are dissolved, and nothing but war remains as the rule between nations. The Russian example, in its audacious contempt of public morality, *introduces nothing but chaos into all the affairs of Europe.* It promises us an endless series of wars and troubles, and is for England at once a direct challenge to come out of those blissful dreams of perpetual peace in which she has been lulled, and a provocation to battle. The existence of no English Ministry is worth a week's purchase that dares not give the right answer to this most insolent challenge."

The *Echo* thinks: "In the masterly dispatch by which Lord GRANVILLE has replied to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, he *has not disappointed the feelings of the nation.* We scarcely remember a State paper which we have read with more satisfaction. It was necessary that the imperious, we will not say 'insolent' tone of the Russian circular should be reproved, and while we feel that Lord GRANVILLE has done this in as conciliatory manner as possible, he has not, we are glad to observe, left it doubtful that England would be prepared, in concert with her co-signitories, to consider the allegations of Russia against the Treaty of 1856. There may be a difference of opinion with respect to the substance of the Russian demands; but we think that *all England has today but one feeling with regard to the manner in which they are made, and that is one of deep regret and indignation.*"

Armed England.

The London *Times*, discussing the question of military organization, estimates that the forces required to place Great Britain in a position of security from invasion are about 70,000; and our field army must be provided without drawing upon this force. About 100,000 regular soldiers would also be usually wanted for foreign service, and a home field army of undefined strength and character would be needed beside. "With these estimates, let us compare resources as at least nominally available. Including the recent augmentations, the *Times* presumes the regular army may be reckoned at 200,000 men. Of these perhaps half are in India or at other stations, and half at home. Here, then, we have our foreign army of 100,000 men actually provided, and 100,000 more disposable for our home field army. It would remain, therefore, to provide 70,000 men for home garrison duties, and for this service we have at least 250,000 militia and volunteers. To put the case in a practical form, let us imagine ourselves called upon for the exertion of our military strength at this very moment. We have some 100,000 regular troops at home, and the militia would, of course, be at once embodied, and the volunteers called out. As many perhaps as 40,000 or 50,000 soldiers would be required for the immediate reinforcement of our foreign garrisons, leaving 50,000 or 60,000 at home—that is to say, not enough to hold the strategical points of our own islands. This is the kind of reckoning by which it is sometimes shown that we could not put 20,000 or even 10,000 men into line, and it is by no means altogether fallacious. It proceeds on the assumption that for active service our regular troops alone can be considered available, and ignores the aid of the militia and volunteers. But if the militia are within the limits of the Kingdom as good as regular soldiers, then we could certainly put not merely 20,000 men in line, but more than five times that number. The weak point of the case is in the constitution of the home force. There is probably no material deficiency in numbers; but the militia is but half officered, and the men can hardly be considered as more than half trained. Above all, the subsidiary services indispensable to the efficiency of any troops in the field, whether regular or irregular, would not be forthcoming from our present resources. One of our first duties will consist in the recognition of the fact that every body of troops, however it may be designated, or however its duties may be limited, requires in these respects provision for its efficiency no less than a regular army."

The *Sun* of Nov. 14 asks: "Is England free to fight? That is a very doubtful question. With Ireland garrisoned by more than 20,000 troops, with the Russians close upon her Indian frontier, with British North America exposed throughout its whole length to invasion, with the *Alabama* quarrel purposely kept open by the other disputant, with merely a rudimentary army, with a fleet of ships that we cannot be sure will not turn bottom upwards in the first gale—surely England is scarcely fit to make head against Russia alone, much less against the only too probable combination of Russia, Prussia, and the United States. More than that, if England were able to fight, would Englishmen consent that she should fight? That is another doubtful question. Constantinople is not like Antwerp, 'a pistol held at the throat of England,' and though we might have been prepared to take up arms for Belgium, it is quite another matter taking up arms for Turkey. Moreover, we have got to be rather ashamed of our old Mussulman enthusiasm. The Sultan's visit to infidel London, three years ago, did not impress us very favorably, and an English Ministry would find Englishmen very unwilling to spend another hundred millions in keeping Russian iron-clads out of the Euxine. The feeling will rather be (if we alone are unable to keep the Sultan safe on his throne, and the other signatories of the Treaty of 1856 are not disposed to help us) that we may as well make the best of a bad job, and get some solid advantage out of the changes that are impending and inevitable."

Russia and Germany.

The London *Times*, of Nov. 14, remarks: "With respect to the future relations between Russia and the rest of Europe, we know that there are many apprehensions, but we cannot believe that they have any real foundation. A certain friendliness exists between the Prussian and Russian Courts, and the sympathies of the Czar have been testified by the compliments he has paid the German Princes on their achievements in the present war. But between Germany as a nation and the Russian Power there can scarcely be any real union. Germany would be eventually the chief sufferer by Russian aggrandizement. While divided and weak she has looked to Russia as a necessary ally against France; but now that all fear of her Western neighbor has passed away, she is likely to judge Russian ambition as severely as the Western nations have ever done. New Germany, indeed, will probably entertain ideas very hostile to the Russian hopes. Panslavism, which has its outworks far into the midst of Germany, will receive a heavy blow from the events of the present year. Should, for instance, the Austrian Germans be brought into closer union with their countrymen, the united German Power will make short work of the hostile elements in Bohemia. On the other hand, the state of the German Provinces of Russia is very likely indeed to enter into the field of German politics. These considerations account for a remarkable phenomenon of the war—the hostility of the independent part of the Russian Press to Germany. The Russians have, probably, divined, by a truthful instinct, the rise of a Power which may keep them more stringently in order than France herself. The interests of Germany, moreover, are not in accord with a policy which should give the Russians free action on the Danube and the Black Sea. The Danube may be called a German river, and at the present moment its mouths belong to a little State which is being very largely Germanized, and is actually ruled by a German Prince. Is Germany to join in a movement for bringing it again within the limits of Russian passports and custom-houses? The same may be said, in some measure, of the whole south-east of Europe, where German commercial and other interests are yearly extending. For these reasons we are sanguine that the policy of United Germany will not take the direction of giving free course to that Russian aggrandizement which the Western Powers checked in the war of 1854."

The Berlin journals, after a remarkable silence for some days, had at length spoken. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, while agreeing with the condemnation by the *Neue Freie Presse* of the manner in which this question is brought forward, is altogether of a different opinion as to its importance. Article 14 it considers by no means the principal condition of the Paris Treaty; the provisions about the neutrality of the Black Sea it always regarded as immaterial, and the Austrian Red Book itself has showed that Austria regarded them as illusory. Count BEUST almost began by saying that he would release Russia from those bonds which, in reality, did more injury to her honor than her power. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* declares that there is no chance of an intervention by Prussia; and both the German papers while declaring that peace or war must be decided by the attitude of England, are of opinion that that country will not take up arms on the question.

Russia and Austria.

Writing from Vienna Nov. 14, the London *Times* correspondent says: "The first and unmistakable effect of the Russian Circular has been a cause of powerful diversion in favor of Prussia, who need now not much fear to be troubled by any mediating efforts on the part of the neutrals. How far this was intended or even preconcerted the attitude of Prussia in this question will show. If, on our side, people cannot help remembering the rumors which have been circulated about the interview at Ems previous to the war, and the distinct enunciation of Russia that she was ready to side with Prussia if Austria took part against her, the time and mode which Russia has chosen to bring forward her claims cannot but arouse the idea that Russia did not quite place implicit faith in any promises which might have been made of Prussian support in this question as an equivalent for her friendly neutrality in the present war, and that she chose a time while Prussia had her hands still full of work and could not yet afford to make light of the friendship of Russia. But however this may be, as far as this country at least is concerned, a great diversion has been effected, the Franco-German war has been thrown into the background. For you, and indeed for most other European countries, the Eastern question is only one of general political and commercial interest; for Austro-Hungary it is a question of life and death. Not that there is any wish of extending in that direction or even of exercising any influence—on the contrary, Austro-Hungary has enough to do with her own motley nationalities not to take more of them, even as a gift. Besides, this Empire has so good a natural frontier in that direction in the Carpathians and the Danube and Save that it cannot desire a better one. Finally, in the present state of the Dualistic Constitution of the Empire, any accession of territory on either side would destroy the basis of the present arrangement, which reposes on the balance and parity of the two portions of the Empire; but the eastern and southern frontiers of the monarchy are inhabited by fragments of races, the bulk of whom dwell in the adjacent Turkish Provinces. As is the case everywhere else in Europe, these races have a tendency to unite and form nationalities. No amount of political freedom and material welfare can eradicate this tendency here any more than elsewhere, and for Austro-Hungary it is a question of life and death that the fragments of Slavonic and Rouman race which inhabit her eastern and southern frontier lands should not gravitate outside. As long as Roumanians, Servians and Bulgarians are left to themselves to work out their national programme, Austro-Hungary has not only nothing to fear, but, on the contrary, everything to gain; for this would lead to a more settled state of things, and put an end to the agitation now prevailing which exists in the kindred populations dwelling in Austro-Hungary; but if Russia were allowed to take in hand the management of these people, this country would have a Damocles' sword suspended over her head, and Russia would have it in her power to exercise the most fatal influence over the destinies of Austro-Hungary, crippling her by exciting internal disturbances. This being the position of this country in the Eastern question, it must necessarily watch very carefully every step which she might take in this direction."

The *Pesther Lloyd* observes, on the reports of a Russo-German alliance, that such an alliance would be an impossibility, as a victorious Germany can have no interest in assisting Russia to obtain her ends in the East. "That Germany, victorious abroad and disturbed by no one in her development at home, should help Russia to crush Turkey and Austria at one blow—that Germany, already bleeding from a thousand wounds, should expose herself to the possibility of a new war, which, in the most favorable event, could have no other result than the ruin of the Hapsburg monarchy—which is now no longer dangerous to Germany—and to assist in the foundation of a great Panslavist State, which would immediately become dangerous to her; this is an impossibility and an absurdity,—absurd for a statesman like BISMARCK, and impossible for a nation like Germany." The *Lloyd* adds that "if Russia is really blind enough to contemplate making an attack upon Austria and Turkey, the worst that is to be expected of Prussia and Germany is that they should remain peaceful lookers-on of the struggle. More Austria does not ask. She herself will provide for the rest." With regard to the present crisis, the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna combats the argument of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, that, because of the changes in the Principalities, the treaty is so materially altered as to justify the action of Russia. These changes, it says, were the result of joint European action, approved by Russia. The Vienna paper adds that the attitude of England will have a most important influence on that of the other Powers. Turkey has her mind made up for the worst, and will not be pacified by diplomatic suggestions. For Austria the question is every whit as important as for the Porte. The war of 1866 drove Austria out of Germany; if Russia succeeds in her designs, she will, no less than Turkey, be driven out of Europe. Russia need not conquer Constantinople to be able, by means of her national and religious propagandism, to oppress and bind in Austria on the east and south. The *Neue Freie Presse* closes its article with these significant and unmistakable words: "At all events, the step of the St. Petersburg Cabinet opens up a very serious perspective; and we in Austria must only hope that our Government grasps the importance of this new revelation in its entire bearing, and that in Austria there are not wanting men and strength (*Thatkraft*,) of which there will be need, in order to meet successfully the dangers of a perhaps very near future." In another article on the subject the same paper says that Prussia will neither impede nor give armed aid to Russia's movements.

Russia and France.

The *Morning Post* believes that among the French the spirit of stubborn resistance will be much encouraged, and, indeed, inflamed to the utmost, by the story which every newspaper will propagate of the Prusso-Russian designs, which must, taken together, arouse new hopes for France; for either Prussia must sign an easy peace to liberate her forces, or France, by detaining them, must show herself the Savior of Europe. In either event the whole aspect of the war is entirely altered. [illegible] first instance, France would recover her status and her power; in the second, she would equally deserve to obtain it as the [illegible] of her allies. [illegible] results then, [illegible] Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S proposal, by so addressing [illegible] which we fondly attribute to the divinities who wish to run him, the Russian Foreign Secretary has, by his ill-advised and untimely measure, provoked an amount of resistance that cannot fail in the end to defeat his long-cherished wishes.

Financial Turkey.

The London *Echo* of Nov. 16 says:

"Today it cannot be without advantage that we should glance at the Sultan's ability for war in regard to finance. Soldiers he has—brave men and well drilled, the flower of his Empire; his arms are of a newer pattern than those of Russia; it is in money that his weakness lies. The violent changes which have taken place in the value of various Turkish stocks during the last five months naturally give rise to anxiety on the part of the holders. There was first the declaration of war by France, then the financial difficulties, and now the still greater crisis, financial and political. We are not disposed to attach too much importance to Stock Exchange movements, knowing too well that they are often the result of devices to entrap the unwary; but in respect to Turkish stocks, we have no doubt whatever that the adverse movements of the past month or two are quite justifiable, and that what favorable changes have taken place are temporary, because not warranted by actual facts. Putting aside the political disquietude of this week as being natural enough in its way, seeing what are the obligations of this country with regard to the Eastern question, there is no doubt whatever that the excessive fluctuations since the outbreak of war has been the result of the unavoidable exposure of the financial embarrassments of the Turkish Ministers. It was well known before the war that the prices of the loans raised during the last four or five years were maintained by improper means. The bill transactions of Constantinople agents in connection with the temporary withdrawal of stock from the market were notorious, and when a panic ensued upon the outbreak of war these schemes more or less collapsed. The dividends paid during the war have been obtained with great difficulty. The official notification that they would be met in due course was delayed until there was great cause to fear that the money would not be forthcoming. But Turkey is a good borrower, and the requisite funds were obtained by pledging the unissued portion of the loan of £22,000,000, which was brought out last year. The engagements of October being arranged, the war was expected to be over and to leave Paris and London open for new applications. But the war is not yet over. Paris is every week becoming a less likely field for future financial operations, while in London, confidence in Turkish finance is greatly shaken. And, more important than all, the necessities of Turkey increase and draw nearer. The borrower, like the lender, must look around in vain for the barest shadow of justification for these ever-recurring and ever-increasing difficulties. The Crimean war ought to have revealed to the Turkish mind the essential qualifications without which there could be no Ottoman Empire in Europe. But this great struggle seems to have conveyed only one lesson—how to borrow. In 1854 a six per cent. loan for £3,000,000 was raised upon the security of revenues to be paid by the Viceroy of Egypt; in 1855 a loan of £5,000,000, guaranteed by France and England; in 1858 an equal amount secured upon the revenues of Constantinople; in 1860 a loan of £2,070,000; in 1862 a loan of £8,000,000 secured by the tobacco, salt, and stamp duties; in 1863-4 another loan of £8,000,000 was raised, also secured by special revenues; in 1865, £36,363,636 new stock was issued at five per cent., and the same year a loan of £6,000,000 was raised at six per cent.; and lastly, in 1869, a loan of £22,000,000 was issued, secured upon the agricultural tithes, &c. In seventeen years, therefore, Turkey has borrowed abroad close upon £100,000,000 sterling, or between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 a year. There is probably nothing to show for this; no railways, as in Russia; no material development, as in Roumania. It has all, or nearly all, gone in bridging over the pressing necessities of the Government, in prolonging the reign of misrule and corruption in one of the fairest portions of the world. All this has been known to the Ottoman Government. It has been pressed upon them in the most unmistakable manner. In 1854 six per cent. stock found subscribers at 80, and four years later (1865) at 85; but in 1869 not more than 62½ could be obtained from the British investor, willing and docile as he is proverbially. Then there was a rally for the drawings, and the dividends were regularly met. In 1862 it was not difficult to get 68. Since then the price has been falling lower and lower, in spite of the lottery inducements of large drawings. Three years later (1865) 65½ was accepted, and four years later again—in 1869—60½ had to be taken. But even this price exceeds by ten per cent. what this very stock has been freely dealt in during this still existing crisis. Let 'Young Turkey' take this to heart, that their country's six per cent. stock is at 60 in the market that raised a Turkish four per cent. loan—guaranteed by England and France—at 102⅝!"

The *Morning Post* thinks that, in the contingency of a loan to Russia being asked for, to be possibly applied to the attempted dismemberment of Turkey, the memory of the Crimean war alone ought to prevent even the speculators, who float foreign loans, from undertaking the business. In this matter our reputation as well as our interests are directly concerned. Russia has already had more of our money than is, perhaps, good for either. With all foreign countries we ought to be more careful in our dealings that directly or indirectly relate to war, and specially with Russia, for the selfish but most admissible reason that nearly every phase of Russian policy is diametrically opposed to the interests of England. The rumor of a Russian loan most probably rests on some foundation of fact. Should we hear no more of it the indication will be satisfactory. Should the loan be brought forward, it is to be hoped that it will, under present circumstances, be scouted and rejected.

Military Turkey.

The *Fremdenblatt*, of Vienna, gives an account, "from a military source," of the present condition of the Turkish Army, which has a special interest now that a conflict between Russia and Turkey is threatening. It says that those who have watched for the last few years the development of the organization of the Turkish Army, and seen its various corps in action and *en négligé*, have come to the conclusion that it has become quite equal to any troops that Russia could bring against it. Even in 1853 and 1854, the Russians were unable to gain any decisive victory over the Turks, and since then the military administration of the Porte has fully taken advantage of every modern improvement. All the field batteries have rifled guns, and the principal fortresses and harbors are armed with heavy breech-loading cannon. The whole of the infantry, cavalry, and scientific corps are provided with Sniders, and the artillery with five-barreled revolvers. The reserve (redif) and militia have as yet only had Minié rifles, but they will also be armed with Sniders shortly. Another important element of the new system the education of officers, has been thoroughly attended to, and the military academies now furnish yearly about 120 officers, who are employed partly on the staff, partly in the various corps of the army. The old plan of employing foreigners as officers, which did not work well, has now been abandoned, and their places are occupied by natives, who, by a thorough course of study, both at home and abroad, have made themselves masters of the latest improvements in the art of war. The relations between officers and men are still on a sort of patriarchal footing, which, however, is rather an advantage when combined with the excellent discipline which is now preserved in all the branches of the army. The non-commissioned officers, too, have great influence and authority, and considerable privileges have lately been granted in order to induce them to remain in the service. The clothing of the army is very comfortable and practical, and the knapsacks are reduced to the lowest possible weight; the cavalry is admirably mounted, and the artillery wagons are everything that the most exacting soldier can desire. As for the men, they form almost as good material for an army as any that can be found in Europe. Patient, obedient and intelligent, they endure hardships of every kind without a murmur, and are exceedingly skillful and quick in all military manœuvres. The only point in which they may prove inferior to European troops is that they are unaccustomed to sharp-shooting, and prefer fighting hand to hand. Taking them altogether, the writer holds that the Turkish troops may, so far as quality is concerned, await with calmness a Russian attack. Nor could Russia bring into the field a much stronger force than Turkey as regards numbers; for her huge territory and domestic requirements compel her to keep a large army at home, and Turkey, even without a Landwehr or the contingents of allies, can dispose of a force of 350,000 men, 50,000 horses and 900 guns, to say nothing of her fleet, which is more numerous, and at least as efficient, as that of Russia, and is under the command of an able and experienced leader.

The Slaughter of the Innocents.

It is understood that fifty or more officers attached to the different civil and criminal Courts, received a polite note from the Controller's office, yesterday, saying that their services were no longer needed. The retrenchment was very generally credited to the pointed articles of the TIMES. Some of the old and faithful officers seemed to take it quite to heart, while the new appointees slipped out of the harness with apparently little difficulty.

Important Question About Stamping Cigars.

At the examination in the case of GEORGE B. SAYBROOK, charged with selling cigars in unstamped boxes, before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, Mr. STANLEY, Judge EDWARD PIERREPONT's law partner, who acted as counsel for the accused, raised the question as to whether the section of the Revenue laws under which the prisoner was arrested made it a criminal offense to sell cigars without stamps. The question was considered a very important one, and it was decided to refer it to Judge WOODRUFF, of the Circuit Court, [illegible]. Mr. A. H. PURDY, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the Government in the case.

RECLAIMING INEBRIATES.

Organization of an American Association for the Cure of Inebriates—Scientific Views—Adoption of a Constitution and Election of Officers.

The scientific and medical gentlemen who have been in Convention here, in Association Building, reassembled yesterday, and organized. The Committee on Permanent Organization, through Dr. WARDENER, reported the following Constitution:

1. The name of this association shall be the "American Association for the Cure of Inebriates."
2. Its members shall consist of superintendents, physicians and delegates from boards of directors of institutions for the treatment of inebriates.
3. The objects shall be to study the disease of inebriety, to discuss its proper treatment, and endeavor to bring about a co-operative public sentiment and jurisprudence.
4. Its officers shall be a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and Treasurer, each of whom shall perform the duties usually assigned to such officers, and shall be elected at each annual meeting.
5. The annual meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday of November, at such place as may be agreed upon from year to year.
6. Special meetings may be called by the President, on his own motion, or at the request of two or more members.

This constitution was read and adopted seriatim, and then as a whole.

Dr. PARISH, of Media, Penn., then offered the following preamble and declaration of principles of the Association, which were adopted:

Whereas, the "American Association for the Cure of Inebriates," having met and considered important essays on the various relations of inebriety to individuals, to society and to law, and having determined to use their influence in all suitable ways to create a public sentiment and jurisprudence which shall co-operate with true methods for the recovery of inebriates, do make the following declaration of their principles:

1. Intemperance is a disease.
2. It is curable in the same sense as other diseases are.
3. Its primary cause is a constitutional susceptibility to the alcoholic impression.
4. This constitutional tendency may be inherited or acquired.
5. Alcohol has its true place in the arts and sciences. It is valuable as a remedy, and, like other remedies, may be abused. In excessive quantities it is a poison, and always acts as such when it produces inebriety.
6. All other methods hitherto employed having proved insufficient for the purpose of the cure of inebriates, the establishment of asylums is therefore the great demand of the age.
7. Every large city should have its local or temporary home for inebriates, and every State one or more asylums for the more permanent cure and management of such persons.
8. The law should recognize intemperance as a disease, and provide other means for its management than fines, station-houses and jails.

Drs. WARDENER, DODGE and MASON were appointed a committee to nominate permanent officers for the organization. They retired for a few minutes and reported the following: For President, Dr. WILLARD PARKER; for Vice-Presidents, C. J. HULL, of Chicago, and Hon. OTIS CLAPP, of Boston; for Secretary, Dr. PARISH; and for Treasurer, Dr. T. L. MASON, of Brooklyn. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary, Dr. PARISH, was appointed a committee on publication, and authorized to print 5,000 or more copies of the transactions of this Association, including the papers read for gratuitous distribution.

Dr. PARISH remarked that he would undertake the work at once, provided he was not hampered with monetary disabilities, and the Treasurer would acknowledge all drafts made upon him. At least $500 would be needed to print 5,000 copies, and the gentlemen present were asked to say how many copies they might want. They were not all prepared to do this, and the question was left in abeyance.

The statistics asked for on Tuesday evening were not as fully presented as they might have been, but the following will give some idea of them: The Washingtonian Home, in Chicago, under the superintendence of Dr. WARDENER, was founded in December, 1863, and has since had a total of 696 inmates, 432 of whom were married and 264 single. Of these, 505 were periodical and 191 constant drinkers; 179 had had *delirium tremens*, and in 93 intemperance was hereditary. Twenty-four States of this Union were represented in the nativities, together with Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Prussia, Norway and the British North American Provinces. This State gave the largest number, 175. From the statistics of age, it appeared that the largest proportion of drunkards are made between the ages of 30 and 40 years, instead of younger, as it is generally supposed. The figures are: Under 20 years, 2; between 20 and 30, 149; from 30 to 40, 328; 40 to 50, 156; 50 to 60, 54; 60 to 70, 6, and 70 to 80, 1. Mechanical trades and callings furnished 173 of this total, and literary, clerical, professional and miscellaneous pursuits gave the remainder, which includes 19 lawyers, 11 druggists and 10 physicians, 7 clergymen, 6 editors, 5 actors, 3 school-teachers and 1 judge, 1 publisher and 1 professor of music. About fifty per cent. of the whole are cured, and the average time of detention in the Home does not exceed thirty days. The strictest moral and religious influences are brought to bear upon the patients from the time they enter until they leave, and the influence of the Superintendent and managers is maintained afterward by regular correspondence.

In Mr. WILLETS' institution, in Flatbush, 422 patients had been treated up to the close of 1869, but this present year it has had 547, whose average period of probation is 109 days. The average cost of maintenance is 33½ cents per head per diem. Mechanical employments gave 63 of the 217 treated therein last year, and literary, professional and miscellaneous pursuits, 154. The United States furnished 92, Ireland 80, England 26, Scotland 10, the British Provinces 4, and other nationalities 5. Mr. WILLETS was strongly opposed to imprisonment as a punishment for intemperance, because it fails as a corrective, and does more to estrange families and to procure separation that all the Divorce Courts in the United States.

Dr. ALBERT DAY, formerly of the State Asylum at Binghamton, opened a private institution at Greenwood, eight and a half miles from Boston, six months ago. His house has accommodation for twenty patients, and is always full, and since its organization sixty have been received and forty discharged cured—about sixty-six per cent. There are no laws or rules to keep the patients there, but as they go there voluntarily, a sense of honor will not allow them to leave until the doctor declares it safe for them to do so. The patients are mostly persons of sedentary habits, literary and professional men, and persons of high nervous organizations. The same class of persons are provided for in the Binghamton Institution, under Dr. DODGE. It has treated 244 persons since its foundation, and has accommodations for seventy patients. The average number always in attendance last year was sixty-four. About sixty-three per cent. are cured, and the average stay of each is six months.

Drs. DODGE and PARISH were appointed a committee to provide a uniform table of statistics and information, to be filled up by superintendents in consonance with one of the resolutions above.

Mr. WILLETS corrected the impression made by his remarks on Tuesday evening, in regard to restraints, and said that while there are no written or printed rules to guide them, the patients cannot go when they please, though they may come. The charter of the institution gives him the right to compel a patient to return, just as a prisoner who has escaped from jail may be re-arrested and returned. Similar powers are conferred upon the Boston and Chicago Homes.

Dr. PARISH hoped that Dr. DAVIS' paper would be revised before being published as the sentiments of this Association. Dr. DAVIS took the ground that alcohol in any quantity and in every case is poisonous, from which Dr. PARISH dissented. He had made experiments with the chromic acid test, and was convinced that alcohol enters into the blood and digestive organs, and helps in some manner to build up the man. It is the excessive quantities that are injurious, and not the limited use of it under every form and condition. In a case of extreme exhaustion and nervous prostration a patient of his took a pint of alcohol each day for three successive days without partaking of food or other stimulants, but with the chromic acid test applied there was no evidence to show that an ounce of it had left the patient's system. After the third day, the man was up as well as ever, save that he felt the unpleasant effects of the alcohol and utterly detested it in all of its preparations. He felt, however, that if he had taken any more it would have gone to the brain and operated as a poison. It is the fusel-oil in the whiskies, brandies, wines, &c., that does the damage. He (PARISH) had made whisky without a drop of alcohol in its composition, and deceived an expert with it.

Dr. CALKINS considered this one of the most important scientific medical experiments ever made, and hoped it would be published in some permanent form. It was incumbent on the Association as a scientific body to keep within the limits of ascertained truth. He cited the example of a boat full of wrecked seamen, one of whom used opium in small quantities as a stimulant and an antidote for hunger and thirst, and when the boat reached Fayal, after several days tossing about on the ocean, he was the only one able to stand on his feet—three had died, and the rest were emaciated. The doctor, therefore, argued that any poison may be safely taken in certain limited quantities and with positively good effects.

Dr. DODGE remarked that it is not every teaspoonful of alcohol that a man takes that injures him or makes him a drunkard, but these drams stir up appetites and passions that lead to the excessive use of stimulants, and poison and destroy the man.

Dr. PARKER said that opium, arsenic, alcohol or any other poison taken in certain cases and quantities becomes healthful and proper, but beyond that its true character as a poison is developed. And the Bible is right when it recommends a little wine for the stomach's sake, for which such stimulants are good, but not for the head.

Dr. WARDENER offered the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we request every Superintendent to keep an accurate history of each case admitted into their asylums, touching the condition of the patient and his history, when admitted and while in the house, and enter all the items that may be gathered about their future life after discharge, and give this Association the benefit of such statistics at each annual meeting.

Resolved, That it is important to connect with our asylums some system of healthy and profitable employment for such patients as can be induced to labor, and that it should be carried on under the direction of the Superintendent.

Dr. THEODORE L. MASON, offered the following:

Resolved, That the question of the cure of inebriates is one which depends largely upon the sentiment and practice of the community.

Resolved, That when inmates of inebriate asylums leave the care of such asylums, it is the duty of their families, of the Church, and of the community at large to receive them without reproaches for their past lives, and to give them encouragement and protection. Adopted.

Dr. PAIRSH read the bill in regard to habitual drunkenness, passed recently by the British Parliament. It defines an habitual drunkard to be one who by reaso nof frequent excessive or constant use of intoxicating drinks is incapable of self-control and of proper attention to and care of his affairs and family, or who is dangerous to himself or others, and declares that such a one shall be deemed an habitual drunkard and of unsound mind. Our American laws fail thus far to define drunkenness. It then declares that such persons may be confined in any reformatory, asylum or refuge while under the influence of such unsoundness of mind, and for a sufficient length of time afterward as may be necessary for the due protection and more complete restoration of the mind and health of such persons. The bill then provides who shall establish such reformatories, asylums, refuges, &c., and persons may be admitted to such places upon their own written request without medical certificates or that of their friends upon the written certificate of two medical practitioners, after careful examination by each. Applicants cannot be admitted for a less period than three months, nor more than one year, but the time may be shortened by the committing Magistrate upon the certificate of two medical practitioners that such shortening of time is desirable and safe. The above terms of commitment may be extended upon the same advice and by the same authority.

Mr. WILLETS asked for the appointment of a committee to draft a bill to be presented to our several State Legislatures, so far as it may be in harmony with the above.

Dr. DAY considered all laws for the punishment of inebriety as a crime, radically wrong, and he had no doubt the day will come when society will no more think of punishing a drunkard by imprisonment than of punishing an insane person in the same way. Drs. MASON, DODGE, DAY, and Mr. WILLETS were appointed a committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary, and to report at the next annual meeting, which is to be held in this City.

It was resolved that each retiring President shall deliver an address annually. Votes of thanks were given to the President and Secretary, and also to the Young Men's Christian Association, for their kindness and courtesy, after which the Association adjourned *sine die*.

Among the papers read to the Association not the least interesting and important was a communication from the inmates of the Philadelphia Sanitarium, in which they very clearly and forcibly express the social, moral and religious wants of inebriates who are trying to reform. It may be considered the drunkard's appeal to society from the drunkard's stand-point of experience. Omitting the introduction, they start out by saying that they occupy the position of the condemned criminal who, his case having been adjudicated, is simply asked *pro forma* what he may have to say ere the sentence be passed; but, nevertheless, they presume to appeal through the association to public opinion, with the hope of a kinder hearing and a revised judgment, which may be productive of higher good. In common life so intimately mingled is the vice of intemperance with the offences of the professional criminal, that to most persons they are but synonyms. The one is too often yoked to the other, so that it is hardly strange that the feelings of the good and virtuous should esteem them identical. But they do not rebut the charge of criminality, which could hardly be made personally against any of them. They say they have all been educated with a deep respect for religious obligations, which they still retain, some of them having been church members. They then refer to the social glasses which are so freely used in their homes and among business men, by which many of them have been ruined, while other members of their household and business associates continue to drink moderately to this day. But as they look around for the most brilliant and beloved of their social circles they find that they too have been conquered by the common foe. These are simple facts, they say, that startle them as they recur to their own unenviable situation with the question, Why? They do not attempt to reply but ask again, were they upon whom the tower of Siloam fell, the worst of criminals? While confessing to their full share of human weakness and sin, and acknowledging their unfortunate dependence upon society and friends for protection and relief, they have still the conviction of a right to share, in common with others, the elevating influences of our Christian civilization. Has society extended to us this right? they ask, and in reply they submit the following propositions:

1. That a social ostracism is practiced toward them, which is not practiced toward other members of families or society, who have vices and diseases that are equally offensive to morals and equally damaging to the community.
2. That Church ostracism, in many instances, deprives them of the very sympathies and forces that should combine for their relief and restoration.
3. That legal disabilities, by which offenses committed in a state of unconsciousness from intoxication, are on this account punished with more severity, while the same offenses committed during the unconsciousness resulting from insanity or other diseases, are mitigated or excused on account of the same.
4. That their sorrows and sins are made texts for sermons, their symptoms and misfortunes are caricatured by lecturers and performers, and they are exposed alike to odium and ridicule, which has a most depressing effect upon their mental and moral nature, and directly predisposes to results against which they would guard.
5. That they are expected to change or overcome their constitutional tendencies and reform their lives under a degree of pressure from all classes of the community such as is brought to bear upon no other class of individuals.
6. That, in view of these facts, they need places of refuge or asylums where they may escape the depressing influences to which they refer above, and where for a time, freed from the temptations and associations amid which they have been led astray, they may regain that moral tone and power of will which can alone fit them for the duties and responsibilities of life.

They do not, however, believe in such asylums being shut in by high walls and barred gates from the rest of the world, and their inmates treated as criminals. The separation of inebriates should be as little like separation as circumstances will permit, and therefore the buildings which they occupy should be as much like the homes which men are ambitious to possess and enjoy as possible. Human sympathy, the blessed messenger to the needy, which they so greatly seek, cannot be secured in solitude or in isolation from moral influences. Apart from the circle of legitimate family life, and the Christian surroundings which beautify and sanctify such a life, it can only be approximated among separated and classified unfortunates in family buildings with a united head, a family table and a family altar. They then refer to the efforts which it costs a drunkard to try to reform, and the qualities of self-denial and self-control which it imposes, and the self-respect which these bring. There is a heroism in such voluntary struggles which is the earnest to such men of ultimate conquest, and they should have the unremitting aid and counsel of all good persons.

A CURIOUS COLLECTION.

The Museum at Fire Department Head-quarters—Interesting Relics.

For some time past extensive alterations, additions and improvements have been going on at the head-quarters of the Board of Fire Commissioners, in Mercer-street, between Prince and Houston streets, until now, through the joint action and efforts of Col. T. BAILEY MYERS, of the Board, and CHARLES GILDERSLEEVE, the Secretary, a museum is presented to the Department that, probably, has not its counterpart in the world, with this additional recommendation, that it has not cost the City of New-York one solitary farthing. The ornamental mantels and bookcases were projected by Col. MYERS, and made by members of the Fire Department; many of the works of art were taken from the extensive collection of Col. MYERS, gathered from every quarter of the globe, but many of the more valuable articles having a direct local value and bearing; and the extensive library is the result of Mr. GILDERSLEEVE's attendance upon book sales for the last few years.

To pretend to go into an inventory of the many rare and curious relics to be found in the collection, would be simple folly, for they would fill a pretty extensive catalogue. But a few very prominent articles will be sufficient to excite an interest that will render a visit and personal inspection a matter of course. The first thing that strikes the eye is an old fire-engine called the "Pocahontas." She was in use thirty or forty years ago, and will be remembered by many of the old citizens as a faithful and efficient servant at that early date. But like all other things mutable, she was thrown to one side by the march of improvement, and was bought by the owner of a repair shop, and by him taken to pieces and thrown into a corner, where she was found by Col. MYERS, purchased, put together, and now occupies a place in the Lyceum in front of the President's desk.

Directly in front of this old relic of by-gone times, are three curiously carved oaken chairs, brought to this country from Germany by the artist LEUTZE, and at the sale of his effects purchased by Col. MYERS, and presented by him to the Lyceum.

To the left of the door, as you enter, is a life-size portrait of CORNEIL ANDERSON, first Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, a character made histrionic if not historic by CHANFRAU'S reference to him as "Mose." This portrait was painted by J. H. JOHNSON, in 1848, and is said to be a very fine likeness.

Col. MYERS was also successful and very fortunate in purchasing a remarkably fine picture and original portrait of MARTIN VAN BUREN, during a visit to Philadelphia, the work of the artist INMAN, and this he has given a place among the collection.

Among the engravings may be seen some very rare and valuable views of New-York as it was formerly; very rare and unique portraits of Generals of the Revolution, and other historic characters, taken from life, among which are several of WASHINGTON; a very rare old FRANKLIN, MONTCALM, ANDRE and others; an original copy of HOUDON'S bust of WASHINGTON, in marble, taken from life at the age of fifty-two years; a certificate of membership to the New-York Fire Department in 1789, signed by ROBERT BRONSON; an engraving showing how in former times fire-engines were filled by means of water carried in buckets, and thrown into the body of the engine, and then forced on to the fire by means of the pumps; a very rare old topographical map of the north part of the island, exhibiting a plan of Fort Washington, at one time called Fort Kuyphausen, and many others. Then, in frames, are exhibited original letters, a few of them having been written as follows: One by WASHINGTON, dated "Head-quarters, Fredericksburg, 3d November, 1778;" a letter from Sir WM. PEPPEREL, dated "Kittery, March 15, 1754;" one from Gen. MARION, under date of Jan. 10, 1789; a letter from Baron STEUBEN to Gov. CLINTON, dated "Newburg, 24th June, 1780;" also one from Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE to Gov. GREENE, dated "Morristown, May 25, 1780."

Immediately in front of the door stands a very curiously carved oak cabinet, carved by hand, in Italy; a piece of work contemporary with CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, and extremely rare. This unique article of cabinet ware was purchased by a lady at a sale of old effects in Italy, and presented by her to Col. MYERS, who, in turn, hands it over to the Lyceum.

In a few days the room will be formally opened by a comprehensive and exhaustive lecture by Judge DALY, who will go through the entire history of the Fire Department of this City from its earliest conception down to the present time. The lecture will possess more than usual interest, and will likewise be vastly instructive. The rooms will then be open to public inspection at all reasonable hours.

DESTRUCTIVE COTTON FIRE.

Burning of a Desbrosses-Street Warehouse—The Disaster Supposed to have been Caused by Burglars.

One of the most serious disasters by fire in this City for many months occurred yesterday morning in the cotton warehouse of HOPKINS, DWIGHT & TROWBRIDGE, No. 16 Desbrosses-street. The building, which was a four-story brick, was packed with 1,800 bales of cotton belonging to the firm, the most of which had been there for some time. During Tuesday afternoon some of the cotton had been removed to the sidewalk to get the numbers, preparatory to delivery, and had been put back again on the second, third and fourth floors, and the building had been locked and left deserted at 7 o'clock P. M., when there was no sign of fire anywhere about the premises. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the faint glimmer of flames was discovered at the second-story windows, the alarm was instantly given, and the engines were speedily at work. From this point the event was merely a repetition of all cotton fires, as the fire leaped from bale to bale and rushing into the interior of each, made it necessary to deal with each separately to extinguish it, thus entailing protracted labors upon the firemen. The flames, of course, extended to all the floors and to every bale, except a few on the first floor, which were rolled into the street at the first alarm. The Fire Department worked steadily all of yesterday at the almost endless task given by the disaster, but finally succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

The loss in destruction of and damage to cotton is about $80,000, and on the building, which is owned by JOHN SEXTON, $10,000. The cotton was insured in the Hope Insurance Company for $140,000. Late in the day, when the fire was nearly subdued, Fire Marshal MCSPEDON made a personal examination of the premises, with the important result of discovering the probable cause of the disaster. From the fact that a rear window was found open by Engineer BRANDON, and a number of bags of cotton were found lying on the roof of the extension under it, and no one could be found who could explain their presence there, it was concluded that burglars had effected an entrance into the premises during the night, and having accidentally fired some cotton, had fled with such precipitation that they had abandoned their booty. This phase of the case is being thoroughly investigated by Fire Marshal MCSPEDON and Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fifth Precinct, and may lead to important developments.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

The Ship Guard Nearly Ready to Start—Complete Preparations—List of Officers.

This morning, at 8 o'clock, the Darien Isthmus surveying ship, the *Guard*, will leave the Brooklyn Navy-yard and proceed to Ellis Island, there to take on board her gunpowder, which being accomplish, she will proceed on her trip to the Isthmus. On the other side of the Isthmus, in the Pacific, the *Saginaw* has been detailed for duty, while the *Nipsic* will communicate between the *Guard* and Panama. The stock of provisions taken on board is for a hundred men for the space of twelve months. Owing to the marines having been found on the last expedition less serviceable than the sailors, only thirteen of them are being taken this time. The vessel's officers consist of a Commander, Lieutenant-Commander, five masters, two surgeons, one pay-master, five midshipmen, one boatswain, three clerks, 106 sailors and thirteen marines. Of the sailors, probably forty will be detailed to join the expedition. The provisions used when last passing through the virgin forests and tanglewood of Darien, consisted of hard tack, varied by rice and beans, with soup and "bouilli," but to improve this bill of fare the present expedition takes plenty of bacon and tomato soup in portable packages. When it is considered that every foot of advance made in the Isthmus has to be gained by means of the machete, or native ax, it is apparent that the pleasures of such an expedition are not as great as some might suppose. In addition to this the country teems with tarantulas, scorpions and other venomous reptiles. The three Sucubchi tribes of Indians are also considered treacherous. The *Guard* takes an ample allowance of theodolites, surveyors' compasses, plain tables, azimuths, or fine compasses with side wings, pocket compasses, and an ample supply of scientific instruments. In addition to this, she carries a new boring apparatus, by which it is possible to learn the various strata down a hundred feet. Patent steel pickaxes are also on board, and all that human foresight can suggest has been done to enable this expedition to become a success. The last one proved, by barometrical observations, the falsity of the previously accepted observations, taken by other exploring parties. For instance a depression of 260 feet, as given by Dr. CULLEN, was found to be an altitude of 1,260 feet. The highest land surveyed by the expedition in their last cruse was 1,275 feet high. Last Tuesday a telegram was sent to Commodore E. P. LULL, at his home in Wisconsin, to join, so that ere this he is probably on board.

The following is the list of officers, which comprises seven who were with her on the previous expedition:

Commander THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, Commander of Expedition; Commander E. P. Lull, Commander of *Guard*; G. C. Schultze, Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer; J. P. Menell, Master and Navigator; A. R. Condin, J. T. Sullivan, Alfred Elliot and J. M. Hawley, Masters; Frank Bissel Passul, Assistant Paymaster; H. C. Eckstein, Assistant Surgeon; W. Fussell, Acting-Assistant Surgeon; R. G. Peets, C. P. Kunhardt, J. J. Hunker, T. G. C. Sulter and J. H. Bull, Midshipmen; T. Bury, Pay Clerk; J. W. Simmons, Boatswain.

The civilians comprise the following names: A. D. Beach, Assistant Surveyor; D. G. A. Maack, of Cambridge University, Boston, Geologist; James Barnes, Civil Engineer; A. Leslie Duval, Civil Engineer; T. Blake, Junior Astronomer; A. Pohlers, Draughtsman; John Moran, Photographer. The *Guard* takes a steam launch, and three flat-boats, fifteen feet long, for ascending shallow rivers, which are fitted for wheels, and can be used as conveyances on dry land.

Custom-House Appointments.

The following have been appointed under the new cartage regulations adopted by the Collector of Customs:

Public store transfer work—W. G. Keys, John Albertson and Daniel Lord.

Cunard Line, Jersey City—John Gross and James Garrett.

National Line, Pier No. 47—A. E. Dater.

Inman Line, Pier No. 45—Gilbert J. Hunter.

General Transatlantic Line, Pier No. 50—C. Delamater.

Antwerp Line, Pier No. 20—G. B. Draw.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, Pier No. 4—T. J. Kelly.

Hamburg Line, Hoboken—Wm. Hall, Jr.

Bremen Line, Hoboken—John Anderson.

Liverpool and Great Western Line—Wm. H. Kirley.

Havana Steam-ship Company Line—C. Kalle.

Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company Line—C. Sleight.

St. Thomas and Brazil Line—C. Delamater.

The Love Case Before the Surrogate—An Interesting Litigation in Prospect.

The first hearing in the matter of the contested will of WM. LOVE, deceased, was held before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, yesterday. Mr. LOVE was a citizen of New-York, residing at No. 145 Baxter-street. He died on the 4th of July of the present year, leaving a last will and testament, bearing date April 2, 1868, by the terms of which he left his entire property, real and personal, to his wife, CATHERINE LOVE, she to have absolute and full control of the same. His estate is estimated at about $13,000. The will is contested by a Mr. LOVE, who claims to be a son of the deceased by a former marriage. The grounds of the contest are the usual general ones, alleging incapacity, undue influence, &c., and the widow, in presenting her petition for the probate of the will, sets forth that Mr. LOVE left no relatives, except, as she is informed, five grand-children, the children of a deceased son, and in the defense to the action it is claimed that the contestant, if a son, is illegitimate. Two witnesses were examined yesterday, by name GEORGE FEITNER and JOHN FISHER, each of whom testified that they had known the deceased for forty years. They were introduced by the contestant and the main facts attempted to be shown were in regard to the domestic relations of Mr. LOVE in his lifetime. The examination was a brief one, and the testimony of no general interest. From the questions involved, however, the contest promises to increase in importance. Messrs. FRANCIS TILLOU and D. T. WALDRON appear for the proponents of the will, and A. R. REDFIELD and IRA O. MILLER for the contestant. The case, at the close of the examination yesterday, was adjourned until Friday, Dec. 9.

LAST DAY OF THE TERM.

Close of the Criminal Business for November at the Court of General Sessions—Three Characteristic Sentences by Judge Bedford—A One-Legged Robber Sent to Prison for Twenty Years.

Yesterday witnessed the close of the November term of the Court of General Sessions. The proceedings included the delivery of three sharp and rigorous sentences by Justice BEDFORD, at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, one of the prisoners being a one-legged garroter. The latter, whose name is HUGH FERGUSON, was placed on trial on an indictment charging him with robbery. ADOLPH PETERS, the complainant, testified that on the 6th of November, at night time, as he was passing through Eighteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue he was stopped by the prisoner and five other men, one of whom presented a pistol to his head to intimidate him, while the remainder of the party relieved him of a valise and a quantity of clothing which he had in his possession. The robbery was committed in a stable into which the witness was dragged by his assailants. PETERS positively identified FERGUSON as one of the midnight robbers. The accused was promptly convicted, being without any defense to offer. Judge BEDFORD, on pronouncing judgment said, that the accused was a well-known desperado, and that he was the leader of what was known as the Nineteenth-street gang, whose members were a terror in the Sixteenth Ward. In view of his bad character he was sentenced to State Prison for twenty years. It is said that FERGUSON, despite his crippled condition, has already served a term in prison. One of the jurors who tried him mentioned that the gang to which he belonged had recently threatened a friend of his. THOMAS PORTER, aged about sixteen years, whose exploits in firing pistol-shots at policemen and peaceable citizens were recently recounted, was arraigned on one of five separate indictments for felonious assault and battery. He was known to have made an attack with a weapon on HENRY JENTZ, of No. 406 Tenth-avenue, and was sent to State Prison for ten years. The other complainants are HENRY KOLSTER, Officers JAMES D. ATCHINSON and MICHAEL KELLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, and JOHN MCAULIFFE, No. 435 West Thirty-ninth-street. ANN FRIEL, alias Delancy, colored, was found guilty of stabbing H. H. MUXION, with a butcher's knife, at his store in Third-avenue, near Forty-ninth-street. She was sent to State Prison for five years. As she was taken from the prisoners' bar she created considerable excitement by screaming in a violent manner, and by falling on her knees and praying that her curse might follow the able and upright Judge night and morning. In addition to these sentences, GEORGE FREEMAN, colored, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year for an assault on DAVID GREEN.

The Grand and Petit Juries were subsequently discharged, after which the Court adjourned for the term.

OBITUARY.

Daniel B. Fearing.

The older generation of New-York merchants, whose fortunes and reputations as business men have grown with the vast growth of the City's commerce, in the last half century, is rapidly passing away. They have aided in creating the material prosperity of the Metropolis, and have been known in their day and generation as an enterprising, high-minded and public-spirited body of men. One of the foremost of these has just disappeared from his accustomed walks. DANIEL B. FEARING, whose death we are called upon to chronicle, has been for upward of fifty years identified with the commercial interests of the City. Born, like so many of our successful men, in the country, he came hither when quite a youth to seek his fortune, and, following the bent of his genius, entered upon a mercantile career, and by dint of perseverance and indomitable energy he ultimately won for himself a position in the foremost rank of our merchants. He never indulged in speculations or incurred heavy risks, and consequently his life was not one of alternate triumphs and reverses, but exhibited a steady growth and progress, until the extent and certainty of his business operations were almost unequaled. When he came to the possession of wealth, he used it as the means of exercising a "large charity," and indulging refined tastes. The pleasures of home were far dearer to him than the achievements of active life, much as he prized his well-earned success, and it was his delight to enlarge and adorn the circle of his domestic life as his growing means allowed, until all that could gratify an exalted mind or contribute to the worldly happiness of himself and those dear to him was at his command. As a practical man, he was sagacious, far-seeing and prudent; as a friend, he was stanch, cordial and unswerving; in domestic life he was pure, devoted and faithful.

Samuel Campbell.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL, of Cherry Valley, Otsego County, died suddenly on Monday last, at Stanwix Hall, Albany. He was one of the old lawyers of the State, who by a steady devotion to his profession, had accumulated a fortune and retired to the picturesque valleys of Otsego County to enjoy it. He was descended from the sturdy Americans of the Revolutionary era, although, as his name indicates, his family was of Scottish origin. His paternal grandfather, Col. CAMPBELL, of Cherry Valley, served in the early wars, and his mother was a PUTNAM, of the same sturdy stock with the famous Connecticut General. His ancestors lived in Otsego in the days when it was a perilous border country, and his grandmother, with her five children, was at one time carried away into Canada by the Indians, among whom they lived for two years. Coming from such a race, young CAMPBELL inherited qualities which could not fail to win success in a country like ours. He was favored with a good education in his youth, and early chose the legal profession. He came to this City, and by his industry and talents made his fortune in twenty years and returned to the hills in which his youth was cradled, to enjoy a life of serene dignity and ease. He purchased a large estate near the site of the paternal acres on which he was born, and for many years has passed his days amid the many pleasures and elegances which a cultivated man can easily find or make in such a situation. He had recently been visiting a friend at Geneva, and on his way home had stopped at the hotel in Albany. While sitting on a sofa reading he was attacked with appoplexy and paralysis, and in a few hours had finished his earthly course.

Death of Senator Blood.

Hon. ISAIAH BLOOD, State Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District, died at his residence in Ballston, Saratoga County, on Tuesday evening, aged sixty-three years. Mr. BLOOD was twice elected to represent his district in the State Senate, the first time in 1859, and again in 1869. He was also a member of the Assembly in 1852, and was several times elected to local offices in his county. He was a large manufacturer, and was deemed one of the wealthiest men in his district. Senator BLOOD was a Democrat, although elected from a strong Republican district. He achieved his election in 1869 through the disaffection of the Republicans with their candidate, Hon. TRUMAN G. YOUNGLOVE. By the death of Senator BLOOD the Democratic majority in the Senate will be reduced to three, and if a Republican shall be elected to fill his place, as is most likely, it will be still further reduced to two.

A Jury Unable to Agree in a Case of Seduction—Appropriate Remarks by Judge Bedford.

The jury were unable to agree in the case of HENRY FLESSING, charged with seducing his cousin, IDA SCHWAB, aged twenty-three years, under promise of marriage, a day or two after her arrival in this country. The trial was conducted at the Court of General Sessions on Tuesday, and the jury, after deliberating all night, returned to Court yesterday morning, and announced, through their foreman, that they were unable to agree. It was stated that they stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. Before being discharged they were addressed by Judge BEDFORD as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The case now in your hands I regard as one of very great importance to this community. It was commenced at an early hour yesterday morning, and continued till a late hour in the evening. I felt confident that after but little deliberation you would be able, on the evidence, conscientiously to render a verdict. The statute under which the prisoner is indicted is the noblest and grandest act to be found on the leaves of the law-book—for its aim and object is to guard and protect the honor and the purity of woman against the perfidious acts of the seducer. I regret exceedingly that in your opinion the testimony of this case has failed to be of a sufficiently convincing character so as to enable you to agree. If there could be one legitimate conviction under this statute, followed by a prompt and speedy punishment, it is clear to my mind that it would, indeed, have a telling and startling effect upon that class of men, who think nothing of winning the affections of a young girl, and, under a sacred promise of marriage, in an unguarded moment, take advantage of her confiding nature, accomplish her ruin by robbing her of her virtue—woman's brightest and holiest gem—thus making her the heart-broken victim of treachery and deception, and all this merely because she believed too much, and was too confiding in her faith. Gentlemen, you are now discharged from the further consideration of this case.

A BOLD THIEF.

Singular Story of a Lost Check—Abortive Effort to Obtain Money—Arrest of the Culprit—His Desperate Efforts to Escape.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. HORACE LELAND, residing in the University buildings, in this City, drew a check for $11,932 56 on Messrs. HENRY TANNER & Co., at No. 49 Wall-street, and inclosed it in a letter addressed to JOHN STIMSON, Treasurer of the Rockport (Mass.) Granite Company, in whose favor the check was drawn. Mr. LELAND believed that he deposited the letter containing the check in the Post-office at Station D, though it subsequently appeared that he must have lost it in the street. On Tuesday afternoon he received a telegram from Mr. STIMSON asking for a remittance, showing that the check had not been received at Lockport. Mr. LELAND accordingly repaired to the office of TANNER & Co. early yesterday morning, and informed them of the fact. While he and HENRY TANNER were conversing in the front office a gentleman entered and astonished them by presenting the missing check, and asking if he could have it paid. The bearer of the check proved to be Mr. JAS. CLUTE, of No. 208 Broadway, a broker, who stated that an unknown man had ordered him to purchase $10,000 worth of United States bonds, and had given the check in payment. As the bond-purchaser was still in CLUTE'S office, it was decided to arrest him, and Mr. TANNER summoned private detective THEODORE ROBERTS, and ordered him to make the arrest. The services of officer LIDGATE, detailed in the Manhattan Bank, were also obtained, and they proceeded to the office of Mr. CLUTE, and arrested the man pointed out by the broker. The prisoner gave his name as GEORGE H. MARSHALL, and he had written that name on the back of the check, as well as that of "J. S., Treasurer." He was escorted into the street, where he managed to break from the officers and ran desperately down Maiden-lane into Nassau-street, closely pursued by the detectives, who overtook him near the Post-office. MARSHALL immediately turned and, drawing a pistol, attempted to shoot the officers. Both of the detectives closed in on the fellow and succeeded in overpowering and disarming him. In due time the prisoner was taken to the New-street Police Station, and from thence to the Central Office, where he was arraigned before Superintendent KELSO. MARSHALL then stated that he was a grocer, doing business in Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., and had received the check from a jeweler to procure bonds for him, and he carried the revolver to protect himself from thieves. The prisoner was next exhibited to the Headquarter Detectives, none of whom recollected having ever seen him before. So he was handcuffed and sent to the Tombs in charge of Officer BURKE, of the First Precinct, and the officers who had arrested him. As the car stopped at the corner of Franklin and White streets to drop the complainant, witnesses, prisoner and officers, MARSHALL managed to elude the grasp of his custodians, and, handcuffed as he was, made a wild dash for liberty. He darted into the depot of the Harlem Railroad, and an exciting chase ensued, Officer LIDGATE wisely refraining from using the revolver he had taken from the accused. All of the party joined in the search for the fugitive, and he was ultimately discovered concealed under one of the freight cars in the depot. When he was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, it was found that Mr. CLUTE was not present to give evidence, so the prisoner was temporarily remanded for examination.

Both Mr. LELAND and TANNER were at first led to believe that MARSHALL had committed forgery, but it was found that the prisoner was simply guilty of petit larceny, as the check was really worthless, though it had been certified to by both TANNER & Co. and the City Bank, on which it was made payable by the stamp of the brokers. MARSHALL will, however, be held on the charge of attempting to shoot the officer.

A Merchant Accused of Arson.

MAX MAYER, a fine-looking young man, aged twenty, and a commission merchant, doing business with NATHAN GOTTGETTREU, at No. 89 White-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, at the tombs, on a charge of arson. The Fire Marshal appeared in Court armed with a voluminous mass of evidence, taken and sworn to before himself, which he offered to the Magistrate in support of the charge preferred against the accused, whom he had arrested. The Marshal was, however, informed that the affidavits he had taken with so much pains were merely waste paper, as no cognizance could be taken of them in the case, the law requiring that affidavits of such a character shall be taken before a Police Magistrate. The clerk, however, used the Fire Marshal's papers for the purpose of ascertaining the facts, when it appeared that a fire occurred in the premises occupied by Mr. GOTTGETREU and his partner, on the 20th of September, which did not occasion much damage, and was believed to have originated from accidental causes. Two weeks after the fire young MAYER voluntarily confessed to his partner, that he had set the store on fire by igniting some waste paper under the stairs in the hope of destroying the stock of silk goods on the upper floor. The stock was worth only $10,000, and was insured for $12,000. Mr. GOTTGETREU therefore made affidavit against MAYER and accused him of arson, though his motive for the proceeding remains a mystery. Justice HOGAN held the prisoner for trial and fixed the bail at $5,000, which was not furnished.

The Seamen's Exchange—Laying of the Corner-Stone Today.

The corner-stone of the Seamen's Exchange Building, Nos. 187 and 189 Cherry-street, directly opposite the Sailors' Home, will be laid by Hon. GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy, today at 2 o'clock. Brief addresses will be made on the occasion by Gov. HOFFMAN, Mayor HALL, Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., and WM. A. BOOTH, Esq.

This Association is now organized under a charter granted by the State Legislature, and the following gentlemen were elected officers: President, Capt. C. C. Duncan; Vice-President, Ellwood Walter, Esq.; Treasurer, Moses S. Beach, Esq.; Secretary, Wm. F. Thoms, M. D. The Trustees are: Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Edward Hincken, Esq., Ellwood Walter, Esq., Moses S. Beach, Esq., William A. Booth, Esq., Rev. H. Loomis, D. D., Rev. S. H. Hall, D. D., R. P. Buck, Esq., Horace Gray, Esq., Capt. Nathaniel Briggs, Capt. C. C. Duncan.

The objects of this Association are the moral, mental, and social improvement of seamen; to elevate their character and efficiency as a class, and to protect them from impositions and abuses at home and abroad. It was proposed that a building suitable for the uses of the Association, and one which would at the same time prove attractive to those for whose benefit it is intended, and an ornament to the City, should be erected, and to this end an appropriation of $30,000 was made by the State Legislature, to be available when a like sum had been contributed by individuals. The cost of such a building was estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000, and the arrangements of the institution were intended to be such as to afford the means for defraying the current expenses of the Association, thereby making it self-sustaining. In pursuance of this plan, the following gentlemen were appointed a Building Committee: Hon. M. H. GRINNELL, then Collector of New-York; Hon. WM. E. DODGE, President New-York Chamber of Commerce; EDWARD HINCKEN, Esq., President New-York Ship-owners' Association; W. A. BOOTH, Esq., President American Seamen's Friend Society; MOSES S. BEACH, Esq.; Capt. C. C. DUNCAN, President New-York Seamen's Association. Under the auspices of these gentlemen, of whom Capt. DUNCAN has, from the nature of his position as President of the Association, been most active, the building is now in process of erection, and the corner-stone will be laid to-day. The plans of the structure include an Exchange for the transaction of business in the interest of seamen, with library, reading and school-rooms; also offices for an intelligence bureau and a savings bank, beside a spacious hall for religious services, temperance meetings, lectures, &c., the whole to be for sailors what the Christian Association rooms are for the young men of our cities, an attractive and profitable place of resort. The Exchange is situated immediately opposite the Sailors' Home on Cherry-street, running through to Water-street. Mr. HATFIELD is the architect, and the building, which is to cost about $90,000, will be a handsome and desirable ornament to that part of our City.

Police Trials.

Twenty-six patrolmen were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner MANIERRE for various delinquencies embraced under the general terms of neglect of duty, violation of the rules, and improper conduct, the majority of the specifications being for failure to patrol properly or standing in conversation on post. Among the most serious charges were those against Patrolman HUGHES, of the Fourth Precinct, who, it was charged, was seen by the roundsman in an oyster-saloon standing at a counter eating bivalves, being at the same time under the influence of liquor. He brought forward the saloon-keeper to swear that he had neither eaten or drank in the place, but the Commissioner evidently believed the other story, as he made caustic mention of the fact that HUGHES had only been one month on the force and had been fined five days' pay.

The Foulke Association—Old Schoolmates United.

The preliminary steps were taken yesterday afternoon at Public School No. 29, in Greenwich-street, to form an association of the old pupils of Mr. THOS. FOULKE who was principal of that school for a number of years, and has now retired from educational pursuits. He left this school in 1854 to take charge of a private academy, subsequently leaving it for private life. Among his pupils were Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, now County Clerk of Hudson County, New-Jersey; MICHAEL T. KELLY, City editor of the *Herald*; T. F. GIBBONS, and his son GEORGE, real estate brokers; CHAS. BERGNER, a retired merchant and a school officer; GEO. WYCKOFF, a hardware merchant; THOS. G. CODY, who is now Vice-Principal of No. 29, and has been connected with the school since he was four years old, and some seventy others who were born in the lower part of the City, and educated under the formula of the Quaker preceptor. The meeting was informally organized yesterday, and a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. FOULKE and ask his co-operation in the objects of the Association. A formal organization will be effected in a few days.

COAL STILL LOWER.

Good News for Consumers—Decline in Prices Since the October Sale.

The poorer and even the middle classes will be rejoiced to learn that, whatever may be the prospects for a hard Winter, there is every probability that the price of coal will be low, and that this indispensable article of fuel will be abundant. The regular monthly sales by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company of Scranton coal regulate the price for the month ensuing, and, in turn, govern the action of the other Companies in establishing their rates. Thus, if the Scranton coal sale rules low, the dealers in Lehigh and Locust Mountain coal will put their wholesale prices down, and the retailers should, and doubtless do, follow their example. The last sale of Scranton coal, which took place yesterday, showed a decline as compared with the last previous sale, and it may reasonably be expected that the results of this sale will establish prices for the Winter. Retail dealers ought not to demand more than $5 50 per ton for Scranton stove coal—as they pay but $4 52½@$4 55 for it at wholesale—and retailers in Locust Mountain and Lehigh coals should be content with $6@$7 as the retail price of their grades. The supply of coal of all classes is abundant, and no fear need be entertained that there will be a scarcity.

The comparison of the sale yesterday with that of October last and Sept. 28, shows the decline:

	Sept. 28.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 30.
Lump....	$4 00 @ —	$3 80@$3 90	$3 47½@$3 55
Steamer..	4 05 @$4 20	3 85@ 3 87	3 60 @ 3 62½
Grate.....	4 47½@ 4 52½	4 10@ 4 27½	3 77½@ 3 80
Egg......	4 80 @ 4 90	4 25@ —	3 97½@ —
Stove.....	5 32½@ 5 42½	5 00@ 5 05	4 52½@ 4 55
Chestnut..	4 05 @ 4 12½	3 70@ 4 00	3 50 @ —

There were sold, yesterday, 9,000 tons of lump, 11,000 of steamer, 14,000 of grate, 12,000 of egg, 32,000 of stove and 12,000 of chestnut.

Fined Six Cents for Slapping a Man's Face.

Mr. MICHAEL COONEY, formerly a special agent of the Government on the Southern coast, was recently indicted at the Court of General Sessions, in this City, on the complaint of DAVID M. NAGLE, for assault and battery. Mr. COONEY pleaded guilty to the indictment, and time was given to him in which to submit matters in alleviation before sentence was passed. Yesterday morning Mr. COONEY appeared at the Court with Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, his counsel, and offered matter which appeared to the Court so satisfactory that Mr. COONEY was immediately discharged with a six cents' fine. Upon the affidavits which were presented and commented upon by counsel, it appeared that the complainant had in an underhand manner sent a letter to Secretary MCCULLOCH, at Washington, accusing Mr. COONEY of receiving Government pay without doing Government work. Upon the strength of this Mr. COONEY lost employment for more than a year. The first time Mr. COONEY met Mr. NAGLE was in the office of the *Irish Citizen*, in the presence of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL. Mr. COONEY immediately called NAGLE an "informer," and the latter retorted by calling Mr. COONEY a "scoundrel." Mr. COONEY thereupon slapped NAGLE'S face. Mr. COONEY has been twice arrested by NAGLE for this act and discharged in consequence of the non-appearance of the complainant. This indictment was subsequently procured and the judgment was given as above stated.

A Distinguished American Jurist—Proposed Honors to Justice Nelson.

The venerable and eminent jurist, Justice SAMUEL NELSON, of the United States Supreme Court, called on his son-in-law, Hon. KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk of the Circuit Court, at the Federal building, in Chambers-street, yesterday. At the time of his visit he was on his way to Washington to preside among his peers on the Supreme Court Bench in place of Chief-Justice CHASE, who has not yet recovered from his illness. He appeared to be in fine condition, having entirely overcome the attack of ill-health with which he was recently prostrated at his home at Cooperstown, N.Y. He has been an honor to the ermine for nearly half a century—his career as a Judge beginning about forty-nine years ago. Several prominent members of the Bar are now considering a movement looking toward the commemoration of the semi-centennial anniversary of his connection with the Bench by a grand banquet. A portrait of the distinguished Justice is suspended from the walls of the Circuit Court-room in this City.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Dec. 1: Nos. 49½, 51, 56½, 61, 1, 24, 21, 13, 18, 67.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2061	Stoney vs. Farmers' Transportation Co., of Newport, N. J.	3059	Osgood, receiver, vs. Pray.
2275	The Altaire Works vs. Thomas.	3061	Hardie vs. Rogers.
2445	The Stuyvesant Bk. vs. Nat. Mechanics' Banking Ass'n.	3063	Jansen vs. Collins.
2697	Jacob vs. Clark.	3067	Marckwold vs. Roberts.
2755	E. N. Y. and Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.	3071	Fox vs. The Mayor, &c.
2957	Abecasis vs. Hoagland.	3075	Klabande vs. Hatzel.
3047	Jenison vs. Cedar Rapids and Mo. R. R. Co.	3077	O'Sullivan vs. Nickerson.
3051	Sheldon vs. Freamer.	3081	Clute vs. Broadman.
3055	Diaper vs. Morris.	3085	Howard vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R. Co.
		3087	Marx vs. Marx.
		3089	Ward, executor, &c., vs. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.

No.		No.	
84	Cumming vs. Bell.	141	Galloway vs. U. S. Steam Sugar Refining Company.

Call commences at No. 149—Smith vs. Perry.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., and Robinson and J. F. Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
94	Broderick vs. James.	—	Schmidt vs. Calen.
—	Dreyer vs. Rauth.	—	Goldrick vs. Lyons.
6	Turner vs. Taylor.	—	Boyd vs. Howden.
7	Rudolphy vs. Ruck.	73	Madden vs. Jones.
—	Goodkind vs. Strickland.	—	Vanboon vs. Lyons.
—	Freedenburg vs. Fredenburg.	19	Indiana Nat. Bank vs. Colgate.
88	Hamilton vs. Purdy.	67	Fogg vs. Andrews.
90	McKenna vs. Van Nest.	67	Levy vs. Barousky.
		101	Griffiths vs. Rauth.
		102	Solomon vs. Same.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 30.

By Judge Brady.

Gannon vs. Keenan; motion granted.

Stone vs. Sigerson; motion to vacate attachment denied; $10 costs to abide the event.

Robinson vs. Lafrenieri; Mandeville vs. Wood; motions granted.

Schuyler vs. The Continental Insurance Company; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Gilhooly vs. Fannon; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 30.

By Judge Larremore.

Richard vs. Taphouse; motion to dismiss action granted.

Newton vs. Townsend; motion granted.

Didier vs. Hawes; motion granted without costs.

Weil vs. Weil; divorce granted, custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 257.—*Clark and The Buckeye Mutual Insurance Company, Appellants, vs. The Steamer Admiral Farragut.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—This case was a proceeding in Admiralty to subject the steamer to the payment of damages for the loss of the canal-boat *Ajax*, occasioned by the colliding of the canal-boat while in tow of the steamer down the Illinois River, against the piling of the Mendosia Railroad bridge. The District Court dismissed the libel, and that decree was affirmed at the Circuit, when Mr. Justice DAVIS held that the loss was owing to the unavoidable danger of navigation, and was not at all attributable to any lack of diligence or skill on the part of those who had charge of the steamer. As to the measure of duty in such a case, imposed on the steamer in the course of her employment, it was said: The persons in charge of the steamer contracted that they had complete knowledge of their business, which they would apply faithfully and with reasonable diligence in towing the canal-boat. They did not undertake to insure the safety of the boat, nor to have extraordinary skill, nor to employ extraordinary diligence. Under this rule the steamer is not considered chargeable with the fault, and the accident was attributed to the force of a diagonal current which, of course, the master had no means of controlling. The affidavit insists that the accident was occasioned by the want of a lookout and by unskillful navigation. The appellees maintain the theory of the Circuit Judge.

Lawrence Proudfoot for appellants; Lyman Trumbull, for appellees.

No. 260.—*Pendergast et. al. vs. The Steamer Kalorama*; and No. 261—*Same vs. Steamer General Custer*.—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—The appellants filed libels in the District Court against the steamers, in which they claimed admiralty liens for advances made on the credit of the steamers to procure necessary supplies and repairs. The cases were heard together, the evidence being the same in both. The District Court sustained the liens, but, on appeal to the Circuit, the decrees were reversed, and the libels dismissed. The appellants contend that there was an express agreement for liens as security for the advances, and that a stipulation which was made, that the appellants should insure their disbursements, meant that they should insure their liens on the ships for such disbursements. In no other sense could they be insured. Admiralty Courts enforce express as well as implied liens if the contracts are of a maritime character. If there were no such express contract implied, liens arose from making the advances under the circumstances shown. The facts are reviewed to show an inference that the owners had no personal credit in Baltimore, where the repairs were made, and positive testimony on that point is also called to the attention of the Court. The fact shown by the appellees that the owner was in Baltimore when some of the debts were contracted, and that he ordered some of the articles from which they arose, it is insisted did not prevent the accrual of a lien therefor. The decision in the *Sultana* is cited; also *Grapeshot*. (9 Wall, 137.) The appellees rely on the credit of the owner in Baltimore at the time, and an opposite view of the facts.

S. T. Wallis and J. H. Thomas for appellants; W. S. Bryan for appellees.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Notes of issue for the first Monday, December motion calendar, must be filed on or before Thursday, Dec. 1, 1870, at 3 P. M. By order of the Court.

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

R. C. BEAMISH, Deputy Clerk at Chambers of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND THE DUTIES OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Joseph B. Varnum.—A draft was sent by the plaintiffs, doing business in Kentucky, to their collecting bank in this City for collection. It was drawn by a person who afterward became insolvent, but was indorsed by one who remained in good credit. Upon the arrival of the draft here the bank sent it to their notary, the defendant herein, for collection. Mr. Turney, a partner of the defendant, presented the draft, and payment was refused. It was not protested by him. A suit was then brought by the Kentucky Bank against Mr. Varnum, to recover the amount, on the ground that defendant had been guilty of laches and malfeasance in office. On the trial in the Court below a judgment was obtained against him. From this judgment an appeal was taken to the General Term. Judge CARDOZO, in giving the opinion of this Court, holds that it was properly conceded on the argument that the draft sued upon is a foreign bill of exchange, and that in order to charge the indorser, presentment and protest, in case of non-payment, must be made by a Notary Public. Mr. Turney being a notary, could of course have presented the draft, and upon its nonpayment, might have made the protest. But he did not. He presented the draft, but neither drew up the formal protest, nor made a note or minute upon the face of the bill, sometimes termed an incipient protest, which would have been sufficient if he had made up the formal protest before the suit was brought. When the instrumentality of a notary is not indispensable, as in the case of a promissory note, or inland bill, as to which the functions which he ordinarily exercises may be performed by any individual with equal effect as if done by a public officer, it only becomes a question of requisite proof on the trial. But that does not apply to the case of a foreign bill, in respect to which the action of a notary is needed in order to fix the liability of the indorser. The Court, in conclusion, holds that the action was properly brought against Mr. Varnum, the notary, on the ground that he was guilty of laches in the discharge of the duties of his office.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

TRANSFER OF STOCK CERTIFICATES.

Lowell Holbrook vs. The New-Jersey Zinc Company.—The defendants in this action, in 1859 issued two certificates of stock to one Wm. T. Biggs, which in 1867 came into the possession of the plaintiff, he advancing $2,000 on them. This advance was in the shape of a loan at sixty days to a man named Goodall. When the loan matured the money was demanded of Goodall. He not being able to pay, the stock was advertised for sale. At the time of the sale the President of the Company appeared and stated that there was no such stock standing on the books of the corporation. In the meantime a demand had been made by Mr. Holbrook for the transfer of the stock to him as pledgee. This demand was not complied with by the Company. Hence a suit was instituted by the plaintiff, Holbrook, against the Company for damages for refusing to transfer the stock. The defendants' answer was to the effect that the shares of stock, the certificates of which were held by the plaintiff, did not belong to Mr. Biggs, but to an estate for which he was a trustee. In support of this, they introduced a decree of the Court of Chancery in the State of Maryland, showing that he had been a trustee, and directing that he should deliver the stock in question to one Mr. Plesens, who was appointed trustee in his place. They also contended that as a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, adjudged that the stock was part of the estate of which Mr. Biggs was trustee, any persons who might claim it under Mr. Biggs were estopped from asserting title to it.

The plaintiff, on the other hand, contended that the Company were bound by the representations and recitals of its certificates. The Court directed the jury to render a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,150. The exceptions taken by the defendants to be heard in the first instance at the General Term.

For plaintiff, Mr. Edward Patterson; for defendants, Messrs. E. C. and R. D. Benedict, and Mr. J. W. Alexander, of Baltimore.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 30.

Before Judge Spencer.

CRIM. CON.

Thomas Crowe vs. Royal Houghton.—This action, which is for enticing away the wife of plaintiff, and the alleged facts of which have already fully appeared in the TIMES, was again before the Court on a motion to show cause why the defendant should not be punished for contempt for having failed to appear and be examined before trial in accordance with an order of the Court. The counsel having waited almost throughout the day in the hope that the defendant would appear counsel for plaintiff moved for an attachment against the defaulting witness. In opposition, counsel for defendant read an affidavit made by Mr. Houghton, setting forth that he had never enticed away the wife of the plaintiff; that the facts of the complaint are utterly untrue; that he believes the action is brought to extort money, and that parties have been to him advising him to settle; that he is grievously annoyed and socially scandalized by the publication of the commencement of the suit, and much disturbed in mind, he being over seventy years of age; that a divorce suit is now pending between the plaintiff and his wife which will develope all the facts, and he prays the Court, as an act of justice to him, not to order that he testify in the present case.

Counsel agreed that the Court should withhold the attachment until Monday next, and if, in the meantime, the defendant came in, purged himself of contempt and submitted to an examination, that would end the matter. The case was adjourned until today.

Charles S. Spencer for plaintiff; Taylor & Reavey for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 30.

Before Judge Spencer.

George P. Gray vs. James Fisk, Jr., and Belden et al.—This is an action to recover about $20,000, being an alleged balance due to plaintiff from defendants as his broker on certain stock speculations. The defendants claimed that only about $3,000 was due. The cause was referred to J. R. Doolittle to take testimony and report his conclusions on the facts, who reported in favor of the defendants. The case was up today on a motion by plaintiff to set aside the referee's report, on the ground that it was against the facts; that outside the case he (the referee) received impressions from the defendants, and that his final decision was in conflict with his judgment previously expressed. The Court took the papers and reserved decision.

Mr. Eldridge for motion; Mr. Field opposed.

QUEENS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before James W. Covert, Surrogate.

During November, in the Queens County Surrogate's Court, before Surrogate JAMES W. COVERT, the following wills were admitted to probate:

Jamaica—Edward Cheivers, Daniel Rader, and John Hurberman. Flushing—Mary Smith, Christiana Parke, Seraphim C. Cox, and Rebecca Denton. Oyster Bay—Hannah Miller and John H. Adam. Hempstead—Gideon Pearsall and Carman M. Smith. North Hempstead—Jenny McNally, Nathaniel Pearsall.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following persons: Newtown—John Myer, Jr., Thomas Mooney, Mary Denton. North Hempstead—George W. Valentine. Hempstead—Sarah E. Mott, Lucinda Smith, Christopher Winn, Eliza Hendrickson. Jamaica—Christian Haller, Margaret Boyd, George Schneider, William R. Cummings, Daniel Higbie. Flushing—Edward Post. Oyster Bay—Mary Cock.

Letters of guardianship were issued for the following persons: Hempstead—Clarissa Van Wicklen, Francis C. Van Wicklen, Matilda L. Van Wicklen, Henry H. Spragg, Richard W. Spragg. Jamaica—Phebe Jane Barto.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 30.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62..108⅞	100	Brunswick C. L.... 8
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64..107	200	Pac. Mail......s30 42
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........109⅛	100	Wells-Far. Ex. Sp. 24
		10	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. 92⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..109⅜	100	do.........b3 92½
75,000	do........109⅛	10,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. Certificates....s7 86⅜
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68..109⅜	150	Erie......... 25⅜
50,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C..106⅝	125	do.......... 25
1,000	Tenn. 6s, old.... 60⅝	100	do.....bet. call 25⅛
14,000	do........ 60⅛	200	do........... 24⅞
6,000	Tenn 6s, new.... 53⅛	100	do........... 24⅝
10,000	Virginia 6s, old.. 64⅝	300	do........... 24⅞
16,000	Virginia 6s, new 63	100	do....bet. call 24
5,000	N. C. 6s, old bds. 47⅜	100	Erie Pref.......b30 50
10,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 70	200	do.....bet. call 49
		20	Lake S. & M. So.. 93⅜
2,000	Missouri 6s....... 92⅛	100	do.......s10 93⅛
7,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L. 96	100	do.....bet. call 93⅛
1,000	Erie 5th........ 81	82	Panama......... 78
1,000	M. So. S. F. bds. 98	400	Union Pacific....... 18
1,000	Mich. So. 2d.... 95	200	do.......... 17⅜
2,000	Cen. Pac. G.bds. 91⅛	100	Illinois Cen...... 135⅛
4,000	do....... 91⅛	40	do.....bet. call 136
24,000	Union Pac. 1st.. 80	100	Chic. & N. W.... 81⅛
1,000	U. Pac. 7s L. G.. 69	85	do.......... 81
1,000	U. Pac. 10s Inc. 64	100	Chic. & N.W.Pref. 90⅜
5,000	do........ 63	50	do......... 90⅛
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.. 95	300	Chic. & R. I..... 111⅛
1,000	Chic.&N.W.1st.. 93⅞	100	do........... 111⅛
4,000	Mor. & Essex 2d 96	250	Mil. & St. P..... 60⅜
4,000	P., F. W. & C.2d 95	6	do.......... 60⅛
1,000	C. & R. I. & P.7s. 99⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pref.. 82
1,000	O. & Miss.C'd bs. 88⅛	100	P., F. W. & C. G.. 94⅞
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 94	200	do.......... 94⅞
500	C.&N.W.S.F.bs. 98	100	do.......... 94⅜
2,000	Jefferson 1st.... 90⅛	100	do.......b3 94⅛
40	Merchants' Bank.116⅛	100	Del., L. & West... 110⅛
14	Fourth N. Bank...103⅛	100	do........... 110
42	Am. Exch'ge Bk.112	300	Alt. & T. H. Pref. 51
60	Del. & H. Canal.. 121	100	do........... 50⅛
200	West. U. Tel.....s60 42⅞	100	Ohio & Miss...... 32⅛
300	do........ 42	100	C., C., Cin. & Ind. 80
100	Mariposa Pref.... 10⅛	100	Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 18
10,000	Mar. T. Ctfs.10s 30		

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..113⅝	25	Am. M. Un. Exp. 45
10,000	do........b3 113⅛	80,000	N. Y. C. & H. C. 86⅛
60,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.107⅜	200	Erie Railway....b3 25
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.106⅞	200	do......... 24⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.109⅞	200	do......... 24⅛
5,000	Va. St. 6s, old... 65⅛	55	Erie R. Pref...b. c. 49
5,000	N. Car. 6s, S. T. o 19⅛	200	Harlem R........ 132⅛
10,000	do....... 19⅛	200	L. S. & M. S. R. b. c 93⅛
10,000	S. Car. St. 6s, Jan. and July.. 69	200	Union Pac. R..... 17⅞
10,000	do....... 69	100	do........ 17⅛
10,000	do....... b60 69	200	do.....bet. call 17⅛
10,000	Mo. St. 6s.... 92⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.... 105⅛
2,000	Mo. St. 6s, H. & St. J. 91	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.... 90⅛
5,000	La. 6s, old..... 72	100	do.......... 90⅜
1,000	La. 6s, new..... 70	100	Nor. & Wor. R.... 104⅜
5,000	U. P. 10s, In.b.c. 61	200	Mil. & St. P. R..... 60⅛
2,000	U. Pac. 1st.... 80	300	Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81⅛
5,000	do........ 79⅛	100	do........ b30 82
10,000	do....b30 80	100	do....b. c. s60 81⅜
5,000	do........ 79⅛	100	do........ b3 82
8,000	Cen. Pa. G. bds. 91⅛	20	Tol. W. & W. Pr. 75
100	West. U. Tel. b3 42	20	Chi & Alton... 113
400	Brunswick C. L... 8⅛	200	Ohio & Miss.... 32⅛
200	U. S. Express... 40	100	St. L. & I. M. R.. 67⅝
200	do....b3 [illegible]	100	H. & St. Jo. R.. 108
200	N. Y. C. & H. R. 92⅜	100	do... 108⅝
300	do... b60 92⅝		

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

The sales of gold today have ranged 111⅛@111@110⅞@110¾@111 ₽ cent. The amount bid for at the Treasury was $3,750,000, of which $1,000,000 was awarded as follows, the rates being very close upon the open market at that hour:

Bates & Brown.		W. T. Hatch & Son.	
$27,000	110.91	$17,500	110.60½
25,000	110.85	Parker Handy.	
30,000	110.88	10,000	110.91
Dodge, Kimball & Moore.		10,000	110.90
20,000	110.82½	G. C. Magoun.	
20,000	110.87½	50,000	110.86
20,000	110.85	Gibson, Casanova & Co.	
Lucius Hart & Co.		50,000	110.89
20,000	110.90	50,000	110.88
10,000	110.85	25,000	110.82
10,000	110.85	Marx & Co.	
S. R. Jacobs.		50,000	110.89¼
10,000	110.87½	50,000	110.88½
J. A. Zerega & Co.		50,000	110.86¼
25,000	110.85	37,500	110.85
White, Morris & Co.		J. Minter.	
10,000	110.85	32,500	110.82
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.		60,000	110.84
20,000	110.85	60,000	110.86
Reid, Leo & Content.		40,000	110.88
50,000	110.82½	30,000	110.90
H. K. Thurber & Co.			
10,000	110.90	$1,000,000.	

The Foreign telegrams were generally in favor of a quiet settlement of the Anglo-Russian question, and adverse to the French arms in the attempted sorties out of Paris. There were other and more sensational rumors on both points in the Street early in the day, which were not believed in the Gold Room or on the Stock Exchange. The London quotations for Consols and the American Funds were higher than yesterday, and these, in a measure, controlled the Gold Room and the Foreign Exchanges. The latter were weak, and London 60 days sold at 108⅞ ₽ cent. on prime names, and Short Sight was called 109⅝@109⅞ ₽ cent. The Cotton exports of the week from the South will make a large sum of Exchange, and the exports of Cotton, Breadstuffs and Arms, and Munitions of War from New-York, have added from five to seven million dollars to the supply of Bills.

Money is in fair request from the Brokers at 5@6 ₽ cent. on call on Stocks, while Gold is being carried over at nominal rates of Interest owing to the continued *short* interest in the Gold Room.

Business in the Public Funds is not important in amount, and the speculation between the London and Frankfort markets and New-York has fallen off, of late, very materially. The 5-20s of 1867 are 109¾@109⅞; the 5 ₽ cents 10-40s 106⅛ ₽ cent.

In the Railway market the bearish feeling against the New-York and Western Roads was predominant, and the prices made on New-York Central, Lake Shore, North-west, &c., ½@⅞ ₽ cent. weaker than on Tuesday. The Erie speculation opened with some firmness at about 25, but subsequently fell off to 24⅞@⅝ ₽ cent. The Union Pacific Stock continued its downward course of yesterday until 17 ₽ cent. was touched, and from this there was a reaction to 18⅛@18@17⅞ ₽ cent. The Bonds, Income and Land Grant, were also lower, while the First Mortgage Bonds were not notably pressed on sale, and left off at about 79⅞@80 ₽ cent. The cause or causes of yesterday's depression in the Stock and Bonds of the Company are not yet clearly explained, but sufficient is known to authorize the opinion that they have little or no connection with the business of the Road, and less, perhaps, with any action taken by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the service of the Road for Government account.

The decline in the Bonds of the Union Pacific is exceptional. It has no influence thus far, and is not likely to have any effect upon the other Pacific Mortgages, such as the Central, Missouri and Kansas. The Currency Mortgages upon the older Western Roads are all firm and in demand. The Central Pacific Gold Bonds sold this Afternoon at 91⅛ ₽ cent.

A half-yearly dividend of *Five ₽ cent.* on the Stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad is reported from Philadelphia. This great corporation thus pays about $1,750,000 to its stockholders out of the net earnings of the past six months, and carries over half a million to Surplus Income Account. The Stock is selling in Philadelphia at 120 ₽ cent., or $60 per share. It is worthy of remark in connection with such Dividends as the Pennsylvania Road, the North West, Reading, New-York Central and Lake Shore, that their annual earnings are now more than equal to their original projected capitals, so enormously has the Railway traffic of the country grown upon them. We take these five lines together and add up *eighty million of dollars* as the measure of their present yearly traffic, equal to 25 ₽ cent. on their present enlarged capitals of $225,000,000, and an aggregate debt and leases (if capitalized) of something less than $100,000,000. They are now paying Dividends to their stockholders, all in cash, and with liberal contingencies to their Surplus Income, from 8 to 10 ₽ cent. ₽ annum, averaging full 9 ₽ cent., and 6 to 7 ₽ cent. on their debt and leases, averaging about 6½ ₽ cent. ₽ annum. That our figure of the annual traffic of these Roads—which we have particularized from the general list of leading American Railways, because they have either declared or will soon declare their half-yearly dividends—may not be thought extravagant, we append the following proportions of yearly traffic on each line:

New-York Central....	$22,000,000
Pennsylvania....	17,000,000
Lake Shore....	16,000,000
North-west....	14,000,000
Reading....	10,000,000
Total....	$80,000,000

It is unpleasantly announced this Afternoon that the Atlantic Cable of 1865 is temporarily broken. The Cable of 1866 was previously disabled. The French Cable is still working, but unavoidable delays and some uncertainties as to the authenticity of the news from the other side, are apprehended for some days to come.

After the late Boards the Stock Exchange and Gold Room were comparatively quiet. Gold steady; the Railways weak; Foreign Exchange dull; Money easy. The following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 30.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s....	106⅛	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862....	107⅛	107⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867....	109⅞	109⅞
American Gold Coin....	111⅛	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days....	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee....	53⅜	53⅛
New-York Central and Hudson....	92⅞	92⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates....	86⅞	86⅛
Reading Railroad....	101⅛	101⅜
Chicago and Rock Island....	111⅛	110⅞
North-west Common....	81⅛	80⅞
North-west Preferred....	90⅞	90⅛
Pacific Mail Company....	42	41⅞
St. Paul Preferred....	81⅜	81⅛
St. Paul Common....	60⅛	60⅛
Lake Shore....	93⅞	93⅛
Ohio and Mississippi....	32⅛	31⅞
Toledo and Wabash....	51⅛	51⅛
Western Telegraph....	43⅛	42⅞
Erie....	25⅛	24⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81....	113⅛	5-20 reg., '67....	109⅞
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81....	113⅛	5-20 coup., '67....	109⅞
5-20 coup., '62....	107⅛	5-20 coup., '68....	109⅞
5-20 coup., '64....	106⅞	10-40 reg....	106⅛
5-20 coup., '65....	106⅞	10-40 coup....	106⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....	109⅛	6s currency....	110⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old....	60⅛	Alabama 8s....	101
Tennessee 6s, new bds....	53⅛	Alabama 5s....	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, new bds....	60	Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O....	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, reg., old....	49⅛	Ohio 6s, 1875....	[illegible]
Georgia 7s....	[illegible]	Illinois Canal bds. '70....	100
N. Car. 6s, old....	47¼	Illinois Coupon 6s, '77....	100
N. Car. Fund. Act....	27	Illinois Coupon 6s, '79....	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds....	27	Illinois War Loan....	100
N. Car. 6s, Spec. Tax....	19	Indiana 5 ₽ ct. War L....	100
S. Car. 6s, new bonds....	70	Michigan 6 ₽ ct., '73....	100
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct....	82	Michigan 6 ₽ ct., '78....	100
Missouri 6s....	92⅛	Michigan 6 ₽ ct., '83....	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss....	91	Michigan 7 ₽ ct., '78....	100
Louisiana 6s....	72	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L....	107⅛
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds....	70	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L....	107⅛
Louisiana 8s, Penity....	79	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72....	104
California 7s....	116	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74....	100
Connecticut 6s....	101⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75....	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....	89½	Gt. West. 2d, '93....	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est....	87	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90....	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n....	87	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st....	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d....	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76....	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76....	100	Morris & Essex 1st....	96
Erie 7s, 2d ind. '79....	99	Clev. & Pitts. 4th....	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83....	96	N. J. Cen. new bds....	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88....	81	N. J. Cen. 2d....	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77....	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st....	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85....	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d....	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d....	91½
Harlem 1st....	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d....	[illegible]
Har. Con. M. & S. F....	90½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....	90
Alb. & Susq. 2d....	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4th....	80
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82....	117	Chi. & Alt. S. F....	90
C. B. & Q. 8 ₽ ct. 1st....	111	Chi. & Alton 1st....	100
Mich. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d....	94½	Chi. & Alt. Inc....	92
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ ct....	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st....	100
Pac. R. 7s gtd. by Mo....	97½	Ohio & Miss. Cons....	88⅛
Cen. Pac. Gold....	91⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st....	90
U. Pac. 1st bds....	79½	St. L. & I. M. 1st....	89½
U. Pac. L'd Gr'ts 7s....	69	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10....	92½
U. Pac. Inc. 10s....	62	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s....	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ ct., '75....	100	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d....	87⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st....	95	Mil. & St. P. 2d....	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf....	85	Chi. & Mil. 1st....	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st....	93½	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st....	81¾
Lack. & W. bds....	100	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d....	64
Del., L. & W. 2d....	95	Tol. P. & W., E. D....	80
Tol. & W. 1st ex....	92	Tol. P. & W. W. D....	81
Tol. & W. 2d....	[illegible]	Tol. P. & W. 2d....	80
Tol. & W. Equip. bds....	75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	[illegible]
Tol. & W. Cons. conv....	82	Bos. H. & E. guar....	[illegible]
Gt. West. 1st, '88....	89	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st....	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York....	129	Continental....	95
Manhattan....	150	St. Nicholas....	111
Merchants'....	118	Commonwealth....	90
Mechanics'....	137	New-York County....	220
Union....	137	Importers' & Traders'....	159
America....	145	Park....	160
City....	210	Manuf. & Merchants'....	100
Phenix....	103	N. Y. Nat. Exc. B'k....	100
Tradesmen's....	150	Central National....	105½
Mechanics' & Trad'rs....	125	Fourth National....	103
National....	110	Ninth National....	109
Merchants' Exch'ge....	103	Tenth National....	100
Leather Manuf'rs'....	185	Oriental....	160
Seventh Ward....	108	Gold Exchange....	70
State of New-York....	107	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass....	101
Commerce....	117	Del. & Hud. Canal....	120½
Broadway....	300½	Pennsylvania Coal....	220
Ocean....	70	Maryland Coal Co....	20
Mercantile....	124	Spring Mo'ntain Coal....	40
American Exchange....	111⅛	Canton Co., Balt....	67½
Chatham....	160	Western Union Tel....	42
Bank of the Republic....	115	Quicksilver Mining....	4
Bank of N. America....	105	Mariposa Mining....	6⅛
Hanover....	103	Mariposa Pref....	10⅛
Irving....	118	Boston Water Power....	10⅛
Metropolitan....	130	Adams Express....	64½
Citizens'....	140	Wells-Fargo Exp....	21½
People's....	140	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc'p....	4
Grocers'....	118	American Express....	46
Market....	115	United States Exp....	35½
Shoe and Leather....	162	Pacific Mail....	42
Corn Exchange....	127	Atlantic Mail....	24

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old....	101	101½
City 6s, New....	102⅜	102⅝
Camden and Amboy....	115	Sales
Pennsylvania Central....	60	60¼
Reading....	102	102⅜
Lehigh Valley....	59⅛	59¼
Catawissa Preferred....	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie....	26⅜	27
Northern Central....	40	40½
Lehigh Navigation....	33⅜	33½
Lehigh Gold Loan....	89½	89¾

Messrs. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street, and Messrs. ALEXANDER & Co., No. 29 Nassau-street, the Bankers of the Louisville and Nashville Road, advertise the remainder of the 7 ₽ cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds on the line.

The December coupons of the Toledo and Warsaw Bonds, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan Office.

The coupons of the Metropolitan Gas Company will be paid at the Bank of the Commonwealth.

Since the War in Europe our Government has made very large sales of various arms out of the useless surplus of the War Department, many of the small arms being of the old patterns, not now in use, but which the belligerents abroad find no difficulty in altering to their purposes. The General of the Army reports $5,600,000 as having been received from this source. The sales of arms and munitions of war on this side, from private manufactories, have also been large for export. The two French cargoes cleared day before yesterday are of the value of $2,750,000.

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Nov. 30, 1870:

Deposits of gold....		$650,000 00
Foreign coins....	$8,000 00	
Foreign bullion....	10,000 00	
United States bullion....	632,000 00	
Deposits of silver, including purchases....		175,000 00
Foreign bullion....	24,500 00	
Foreign coins....	20,000 00	
United States bullion, (contained in gold)....	9,000 00	
United States bullion (Montana)....	4,500 00	
United States bullion (Colorado)....	20,000 00	
United States bullion (Lake Superior)....	7,000 00	
United States bullion (Nevada)....	90,000 00	
Total deposits, payable in bars....	565,000 00	
Total deposits, payable in coins....	260,000 00—	825,000 00
Gold bars stamped....		752,196 22
Silver bars stamped....		92,615 36
Transmitted to the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage....		183,525 18

The business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in November, was as follows:

Oct. 31, 1870, by balance....		$74,886,551 20
Receipts during the month—		
On account of Customs....	$9,576,224 42	
On account of gold notes....	4,741,600 00	
On account of internal revenue....	645,863 36	
On account of 3 ₽ cent. certificates....	15,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department....	108,902 96	
On account of transfers....	8,102,683 17	
On account of patent fees....	2,604 00	
On account of miscellaneous....	5,447,418 85	
On account of disbursing accounts....	10,530,461 84	
On account of Assay Office....	101,100 01	
On account of interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin....	14,028,558 10—	56,296,866 70
		$131,183,417 90
Payments—		
Treasury drafts....	$34,867,735 88	
Post-office drafts....	315,643 53	
Disbursing accounts....	12,139,299 46	
Assay office....	236,962 75	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin....	14,574,824 31—	62,134,566 03
Balance....		$69,048,851 87
Balance to Cr.—		
Treasurer United States....	$55,364,956 01	
Disbursing accounts....	12,082,657 43	
Assay office....	1,519,238 43—	69,048,851 87
Receipts for Customs in the month of November, 1870....		$9,576,224 42
Receipts for Customs in the month of November, 1869....		9,190,801 02
Increase, 1870....		$385,423 40

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, on completed road, $13,000 per mile, of established and increasing earnings. Security indubitable, examined, recommended and for sale at 95 and accrued interest, by

SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

☞ VERMILYE & CO., Bankers, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York, Offer to investors the following Securities:

NEW-YORK CITY 7 per cent. Bonds of 1875, 1885, 1889.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 7 per cent. Bonds, 1884.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, *interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and Western Railway Seven per Cent Gold Loan is based on a completed Trunk line, 205 miles in length, running from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., and forming connections with most of the principal lines to the Atlantic and Pacific. The equipments are large, and the present business fully demonstrates that this will be one of the best paying roads in the United States. We offer the balance of these bonds at 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO SAVING INSTITUTIONS, EXECUTORS AND OTHER INVESTORS.

United States Five-year Bonds, interest four per cent., for sale at [illegible] and accrued interest from Sept. 1.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-street.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at 90 and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information on either of the undersigned.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs....	33	Hides, bbls....	1,408
Beeswax, lbs....	[illegible]	Leather, sides....	5,155
Broomcorn, bales....	35	Peas, bushels....	309
Cotton, bales....	3,421	Oil-cake, pkgs....	100
Dried fruit, pkgs....	[illegible]	Pork, bbls....	165
Eggs, bbls....	1,336	Beef, pkgs....	2,480
Flour, bbls....	30,400	Lard, pkgs....	836
Corn-meal, bbls....	[illegible]	Lard, kegs....	100
Wheat, bushels....	271,594	Cut-meats, pkgs....	241
Corn, bushels....	24,500	Cheese, pkgs....	4,274
Oats, bushels....	42,770	Butter, pkgs....	1,915
Rye, bushels....	3,920	Tallow, pkgs....	227
Malt, bushels....	2,600	Pea-nuts, bags....	154
Barley, bushels....	[illegible]	Dressed hogs, No....	311
Beans, bushels....	1,719	Stearine, pkgs....	70
Grass-seed, bushels....	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs....	500
B. W. Flour, bags....	138	Tobacco, hhds....	11
Hemp, bales....	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. & cs....	88
Hops, bales....	39	Whisky, bbls....	471
Hides, No....	2,496	Wool, bales....	215

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Wisconsin*, for Liverpool—3,914 bales Cotton, 50 cases Condensed Milk, 18 casks Oil, 64 bbls. Apples, 349 tcs. Beef, 6 cases Cigars.

By the bark *Ruth*, for Cork and orders—825 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 450 cases Refined Petroleum, 6,330 cases Naphtha.

By the ship *Betty*, for Bremen—5,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 999 bbls. Lubricating Oil.

ASHES—Have been in light request, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $8 50@$9 25 ₽ 100 lbs.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal, 90,000 tons were disposed of at a general reduction in prices, the bidding having been quite tame and slow. The lots sold included 9,000 tons Lump at $3 47½@$3 55; 11,000 tons Steam-boat at $3 60; 14,000 tons Grate at $3 77½@$3 80; 12,000 tons Egg at $3 97½@$4; 32,000 tons Stove at $4 50@$4 55, and 12,000 tons Chestnut at $3 50 ₽ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

COFFEE—Has been very dull today. Desirable samples have not been offered freely, and have been held with confidence. Prices show no change, though there has been no important dealings reported. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c. in bond; native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@18c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@8¾c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less demand and quoted a shade lower, closing rather heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,800 bales, for early delivery, including 2,179 bales to shippers, 829 bales to spinners, and 82 bales to speculators. Also, 7,150 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for November, 300 bales at 15 13-16c.; 500 bales at 15¾c.; December, 1,300 bales at 15⅝c.; January, 200 bales at 15⅝c.; February, 300 bales at 15⅝c.; free on board at Charleston, 300 bales on private terms; free on board at Savannah, 100 bales at 15c. And today, for November, 300 bales at 15¾c.; 300 bales at 15 11-16c.; 200 bales at 15⅝c.; December, 400 bales at 15 9-16c.; 1,700 bales at 15⅝c.; December and January, 100 bales each at 15⅝c.; January, 100 bales at 15 9-16c.; 800 bales at 15⅝c.; February, 100 bales at 15⅝c.; March, 100 bales at 15¾c.; 300 bales at 15 11-16c.; 250 bales free on board at Savannah, last evening, at 15c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary....	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary....	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	16
Low Middling....	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛
Middling....	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling....	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛	17⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week....	28,212
Receipts last week....	29,031
Receipts the preceding week....	34,986
Receipts since Sept. 1....	317,400
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870....	757,447
Receipts preceding year....	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870....	682,100
Exports since our last....	5,914
Exports since Sept. 1....	157,763
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870....	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870....	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869....	323,397
Estimated stock here....	66,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a rather livelier inquiry for desirable lots of shipping grades of State and Western Flour, but, with increased offerings, prices have been quoted lower and somewhat irregular. The business has been mainly in Extra State at from $5 75 for fair to $6 25 for very choice; and in Western Shipping Extras at from $5 65@$5 75, from dock, to $5 90, delivered. On this basis about 6,750 bbls. have been placed. In the medium and better grades the dealings have been wholly in jobbing lots at the reduced figures. The general market closes heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,400 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, $4 90@$5 25; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 35@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 90; good to fancy, $5 90@$6 40; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 50@$5 90; poor to good shipping brands round hoop Extra Ohio at $5 65@5 90 ₽ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₽ bbl....	$4 15@$4 65
Sour Flour....	4 25@ 5 05
Superfine State and Western....	4 90@ 5 25
Extra State....	5 65@ 6 40
Extra City, shipping brands....	5 65@ 6 40
Extra Genesee....	6 40@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands....	5 65@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands....	5 90@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands....	5 50@ 5 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands....	5 95@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy....	6 15@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in slack demand at declining prices. Sales reported since our last of 550 bbls., in lots, at $5 00@$6 15 for poor to good ordinary; $6 15@$9 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour has been in limited demand at $3 95@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales, 290 bbls. Corn-meal continues in slack request at $3 80@$4 40 for Yellow and White Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey; $4 50 for Brandywine ₽ bbl.; sales, 230 bbls. Buckwheat Flour plenty and heavy, ranging from $2 85@$3 25 ₽ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra....	$5 00@$6 15
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra....	6 15@ 9 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice....	3 95@ 5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice....	3 80@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon....	21 00@21 50

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Spring Wheat have been more liberal since our last, and prices have again yielded 1c.@2c. ₽ bushel, influenced in part by the lower gold and foreign exchange figures, which operate against the shipping interest. The export demand has been on a reduced scale. Millers have been buying moderately. Some speculative inquiry has been noticed, but generally on the basis of a lower range than even the modified quotations made on the actual transactions of the day; hence very few investment trades were consummated. The bulk of the business has been in new crop No. 2 Spring, at from $1 33@$1 34, chiefly at $1 33, closing with straight samples available at $1 33, with $1 32 bid for shipment, and $1 30 rather freely bid by speculative purchasers. New crop Nos. 2 and 3 Spring Wheat, mixed, has been in some request at $1 25@$1 28, and new ordinary No. 3 at $1 20, ₽ bushel. New crop No. 1 Spring was inquired for at $1 34@$1 35, but there were very few straight samples available, and holders were asking $1 36@$1 38 ₽ bushel. Old crop Spring has been inactive and irregular. Some rejected Spring was placed as low as $1 05 ₽ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat was in demand for milling and export, and as strictly prime parcels were not plenty, values were fairly supported, the range of the dealings having been from $1 37@$1 45, chiefly at $1 42@$1 45 for good to prime Amber, ₽ bushel. Only job lots of White Wheat were disposed of within our range. Some Amber Canada, in bond, was reported sold at $1 38 ₽ bushel. The general market closed tamely, and in most instances in favor of buyers, though the principal receivers did not seem very eager to realize at the ruling figures, in view of the easier range and weakening tendency of ocean freights, which favor a freer outward movement, and of the approaching close of canal navigation, which will lead to a material falling off in the receipts from the interior. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels, in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 42@$1 60, chiefly at $1 42½@$1 43; Red and Amber Western at $1 37@$1 45, chiefly Amber at $1 42@$1 45; No. 1 Spring, nominally, at $1 34@$1 35; No. 2 do. at $1 33@$1 34; Mixed Spring at $1 28@$1 28; No. 3 Spring at $1 20; old Spring at $1 12@$1 23; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State, $1 38@$1 45; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 38@$1 46; White Southern at $1 50@$1 75; Amber Canada, in bond, part, $1 38 ₽ bushel. Corn has been pressed for sale, and quoted off in price fully 3c.@5c. ₽ bushel, without leading to any remarkable activity in the dealings, which were mainly in new Mixed Western within a range of from 75c.@83c., closing at about 80c. for the best samples, and in old Mixed Western at 85c.@88c., afloat, ₽ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 86c.@88c. for old Mixed Western, afloat; 75c.@83c. for new Mixed Western; 81c.@88c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 80c.@88c. for White do., ₽ bushel. Rye has been scarce and inactive, ranging from 95c.@$1 04 for ordinary to choice Western, and from $1 18@$1 22 for State, ₽ bushel; sales, 2,350 bushels. Barley has been in moderate demand at about former rates, with sales reported of 42,500 bushels, including Canada West at $1 10@$1 12; Canada East, 95c.@98c.; Western, 90c.@$1; and State at 80c.@90c., ₽ bushel. Barley-malt has been dull and heavy, including Canada at $1@$1 20 for poor to choice, and State at 85c.@$1 ₽ bushel. Oats have been more active, opening heavily, but closing with decidedly more firmness and buoyancy. The inquiry has been good for trade, and more confident for speculative purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 85,000 bushels at 58c.@64c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 60c.@61c., afloat, for new Mixed Western; 60c. for State; and 61c.@62c. from track and afloat, for new White do., ₽ bushel. The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M. Nov. 29, 1870:

Wheat—Henry Altenbrand, Palmyra; W. C. Tracy, Penn Yan; M. M. Osman, Montezuma; Geo. W. Wilmot, Oswego; A. M. Gray, Buffalo; New-Hartford, Buffalo; Wm. Harden, Buffalo; Ben D. French, Buffalo; J. V. D. Westfall, Buffalo; A. B. Cornell, Buffalo; Geo. Weyand, Buffalo; A. S. Morgan, Buffalo; Fred Taber, Buffalo.

Oats—Francis Merrion, Penn Yan; P. E. Davis, Oswego; E. W. Cummings, Palmyra; S. W. Scott, Buffalo.

Barley—J. E. Keeler, Oswego; J. S. Heath, Oswego; W. J. Nesbitt, Oswego; Catmacus, Oswego; Meteor, Oswego; R. Schwenger, Oswego; Gad Adams, Montezuma; Mary Wolahan, Montezuma; S. Huntington, Geneva.

Lumber—P. Vidvard, Lyon's Falls; Asia, Lyon's Falls; Post Boy, Syracuse; John Bell, Buffalo; F. W. Leonard, Buffalo; Fort Sumter, Oswego.

Stone—Evening Star, Buffalo; H. B. Hough, Buffalo.

Malt—H. C. Hinsdale, Syracuse.

Salt—Herman G. Baker, Syracuse.

Flour—H. M. Kinney, Oswego; Lottie, Oswego; John A. Wolcott, Lockport; S. A. Hoovey, Lockport.

Corn—Chas. W. Candee, Buffalo.

Logs—Waddie, Buffalo.

Iron—Red Hot, Rome.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate request at $1 10 for shipping; $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw continues in good demand at 90c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand, and quoted steady. The main call is for strictly prime New Crop. We quote the range from 5c.@18c. for New Crop; 5c.@12c. for Yearlings, and 2@8c. for older growth, ₽ lb. Receipts, 233 bales; exports, — bales.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, there have been but few buyers in market. The trade have been engaged in shipping previous purchases, actively employing all vessels offering. The weather has been very favorable for moving property, and should it continue during the first week of December the stock left for Winter here will be much less than that of last season. Of Pine Lumber there will be a fairly assorted stock left. Of course—Spruce as well as Hemlock—the stock will be light. The Canal week does not close until the 1st proximo. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending Nov. 19 were [illegible] feet against [illegible] feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The shipments for the week were [illegible] feet against [illegible] feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 were [illegible] feet against [illegible] feet in 1869. Freights are very firm. We quote:

To New-York per M....	$2 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven....	2 50
To Norwich and Middletown....	2 50
To Hartford and Providence....	3 00
To Boston, soft wood....	3 00
To Boston, hard wood....	3 50
Staves ₽ ton to Boston....	2 75

MOLASSES—New-Orleans sold to the extent of 230 bbls. at from [illegible] ₽ gallon; market steady; other kinds neglected. We quote New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from [illegible]; New Crop Cuba at [illegible]; New-Orleans at [illegible], and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed....	—	—
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades....	—	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades....	—	[illegible]
Porto Rico....	—	[illegible]
English Islands....	—	[illegible]
New-Orleans....	—	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet since our last, within a range of from [illegible] for Strained, ₽ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, opening more firmly, but closing less buoyantly; sales have been made of 225 bbls., in lots, part to arrive, at 45½c.@46c., chiefly at 46c. for merchantable, with a lot in shipping order reported sold at 46½c. ₽ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, [illegible] ₽ gallon. Rosin, Common, [illegible] ₽ bbl. Tar, [illegible]. Pitch, [illegible].

PETROLEUM—There has been a fair call for Crude in bulk, on the basis of 11¾c.@12c., but holders have been adhering to the previous asking prices of 12¼c.@12½c. ₽ gallon, and no important transactions have been reported. Shipping Crude has been dull and nominal at about 15c. Refined, [illegible]. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate request on the basis of former figures. [illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York and Brooklyn Inspection Warehouses in November.

[illegible]

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in November.

[illegible]

WHISKY—Has been dull and weaker. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870.

There is no trade in horned Cattle to report. [illegible]

SALES TODAY.

[illegible]

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

The arrivals this week are quite heavy; prices are low and grades inferior. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CASTE. Leading characters by Messrs. Clarke, Stoddart, Misses Germon and Mestayer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading characters by Mr. Walter Montgomery and Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES reports to the King that the Army of the Loire was completely defeated, on Monday. The loss of the French he sets down at 1,000 killed, 4,000 wounded and 1,600 prisoners. Gen. D'AURELLES is reported to be wounded. The German loss was 1,000. The London *Globe* announces the capitulation of the Army of the Loire, but the report cannot be traced to an authentic source. Nothing was known of it at the German Legation in London last night. Further details of the engagement between the Army of the Loire and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES' army on Monday, are received by way of Versailles and Berlin. The main body of the French Army endeavored to cut its way to Fontainebleau by a general attack. The Tenth Prussian Corps was met at Beaune-la-Rolande, twenty-six miles north-east of Orleans. The Germans were reinforced by a division each of infantry and cavalry, and the attack was repulsed with heavy loss, particularly in prisoners. The Army of the Loire is then said to have withdrawn.

The forts on the south side of Paris kept up a furious cannonade on the besiegers on Monday and Tuesday, to cover a sortie which was made on Tuesday, towards L'Hay, supported by gunboats on the Seine. The Sixth Prussian Corps was attacked with great vigor, and sorties were made in other directions, probably to prevent reinforcements being sent to aid the Sixth Corps. In all cases, says the dispatch, which comes from Versailles by way of Berlin and London, the French were repulsed and driven back to their fortifications. The loss of the Germans is said not to exceed a few hundreds, while the besieged lost 1,600 in prisoners alone. The Germans are said to have collected large supplies of provisions at Versailles to feed the Parisians when the city surrenders. The rumored capitulation of Paris caused a buoyancy in the London stock market yesterday.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

According to telegrams from London, received late last night, the Eastern Question approaches a peaceful solution. It is confidently expected that a conference will meet in London to settle the difficulty. Yesterday the feeling in London "money circles" continued quiet. The London *Telegraph* claims to be enabled to promise that a conference of Powers would certainly meet in London. Lord LYONS is said to await, at Tours, the decision of the French Government on the question of sending a representative to the Conference. The *Indépendance Belge* has a Berlin telegram, asserting that England will accept the proposed Conference, provided Russia will explain Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S first circular. A St. Petersburg dispatch, of the 29th, says the proposition for a conference at London is favorably received there. Addresses, sustaining the Government, have been received from all parts of Russia at St. Petersburg. The sale of the St. Petersburg *Gazette* in the streets was forbidden by the Russian Government owing to the "partial" policy of the editor.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A London dispatch says the subject of a "Tory" Ministry to succeed the present administration is the topic in the clubs.....Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, who has been alarmingly ill, is better....Queen VICTORIA paid a visit to the Ex-Empress at Chiselhurst, and an affecting interview followed.

GENERAL.

The Atlantic cable of 1866 having sustained injury at a point about sixty-five miles distant from Heart's Content, Newfoundland, a steamer was sent to grapple for and repair it. Yesterday the cable of 1865 ceased to work, and it is believed the steamer grappled the wrong cable, as the obstruction is near the scene of her operations. Messages are now received from Europe by the French cable; but messages for Europe are sent with great difficulty, consequently no messages for Europe are received.

The Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday contains what purports to be an exposure of fraudulent transactions on a large scale of the Great Western Telegraph Company, whereby it takes from its stockholders for the construction of the lines a sum greatly in excess of what is necessary, and pays it over to the man who is the real owner of the greater portion of the stock.

Col. B. GRATZ BROWN, the Governor elect of Missouri, was serenaded at St. Louis on Tuesday, and made a speech, in which he congratulated his friends on the result of the late election, and promised them an honest administration.

A rumor to the effect that the Government will refuse to pay the Union Pacific Railroad Company one-half the full price for transportation, is contradicted, and the apprehension with regard to the soundness of its securities which was caused thereby is declared to be uncalled for.

They are having storms of rain and snow in California.

It is stated that a movement is on foot for the annexation of the Mexican State of Sonora to the Territory of Arizona.

A young man named LACOSTE has been arrested in Boston for stealing money and jewelry from a girl whom he had promised to marry.

They have a case of highway robbery at Braintree, Mass.

Four hundred men have been discharged from Mare Island Navy-yard, California, and 200 from the Portsmouth Navy-yard, New-Hampshire.

A man was killed in the Hoosac Tunnel on Tuesday, by a falling rock.

A new building, valued at $5,000, was destroyed by fire at Concord, N. H., yesterday.

The troops used by Gov. SMITH and Treasurer BINGHAM, of North Carolina, to guard their offices, have been removed by order of Gen. TERRY, and their place has been taken by a *posse* of negroes.

The Macon and Augusta Railroad in Georgia is completed and opened for business.

The Mutual Base-ball Club of this City, beat the Lees, of New-Orleans, yesterday, by a score of 15 to 8.

A north-east gale prevailed off the coast of North and South Carolina yesterday.

Hon. ISAIAH BLOOD, of Ballston Spa, Democratic Senator from the Fifteenth District, died on Tuesday night, at the age of sixty-three.

A cattle disease has made its appearance in Duchess County, somewhat resembling the foot and mouth disease.

A shooting affray occurred at Evansville, Ind., on Tuesday night, in which a negro and two white men were badly wounded. The affair began with an assault by a notorious ruffian on an inoffensive negro.

WM. McGOWAN, an old and respected citizen of Knoxville, Ill., committed suicide on Tuesday night.

In the Convention of the North-western Women's Suffrage Association, at Detroit, yesterday, officers were elected for the ensuing year, letters read from absent well-wishers, and speeches made by the delegates.

A German Masonic temple was dedicated at Pittsburg, Penn., yesterday.

The People's Hope.

The Democrats base their hopes of winning the next Presidential election partly upon the divisions which exist in the Republican ranks, and partly upon their ability to mislead the public mind with reference to most of the questions which are now uppermost in our politics. It is naturally good sport for them to watch the angry controversy going on about free trade. The general public are curious to know how the pecuniary obligations of the nation are to be met if the impetuous young gentlemen, who are for carrying free trade without a moment's loss of time, have everything their own way. This, however, is a consideration which many Democrats care very little about. That section of its party which declares that the debt is "none of its business," is by no means extinct, and consequently the members of it are very eager to spur on the young Republicans who are for free trade at any price. Great reforms in the tariff are rendered necessary by the altered circumstances of the people, but the Free-trade League will not be satisfied with gradual progress. They have taken advantage of a general calm to come out with a noisy demand for unconditional free trade, or a total disruption of the Republican Party. The Democrats appreciate the position of these enthusiasts perfectly when they say to them, "You ought to come over to us at once;" and this, indeed, some of the free traders have already done in everything but name. When it comes to a plain trial of strength between the ultra-"reformers" and the people, it will be found that the former have not the power to consign a great party to destruction.

These divisions, therefore, will not alone suffice to give the White House to the Democrats in the election two years hence; but their second hope rests upon the chance of persuading the people that the reforms which are really much needed—such as Civil Service reform and the like—can be looked for only from their party. Whenever the people fairly look into the subject they will say to the Democrats, "Who are the men you have fixed upon to carry out the work you mentioned?" The answer is, HOFFMAN and the Tammany Ring. In the West, indeed, the Democrats say that they will have nothing to do with New-York combinations. But suppose Tammany should prove to be too strong for them? Its resources are almost boundless. It is led by men who are flushed with recent successes, and who know that they are fighting for their very existence, and therefore fight desperately. It has the revenues of New-York to plunder for two years more, and will be ready in 1872 with money and appliances such as have very seldom been brought to bear upon an election. It is clear to every eye that no Democratic organization exists in the whole country a tenth part so powerful, or so well in hand, as that which is guided from Tammany Hall. After all the fine words that can be used, it is the best organization which generally wins an election—especially in the absence of a cause on the other side of overwhelming strength and popularity. The Western Democrats may find out that it is a much harder task to throw over Tammany than they imagine now.

What we have before us today is the fact that HOFFMAN, with TWEED and SWEENY as his managers, is the man fixed upon as the next President by the Democracy. Talk about other candidates is mere rumor, and the Tammany leaders treat it with undisguised contempt. Now, what kind of "reforms" could any sane man expect to receive from a President like HOFFMAN? He belongs to a clique which is associated far and wide with every species of dishonor. There is scarcely any wickedness, or breach of faith, or abuse of public confidence, of which the members of this clique have not been guilty. They openly avow it as the first principle of their system that men are to be governed by dint of stealing from some and bribing others—that everybody has his price, and that if he is worth the money he ought to have it without loss of time. Under this system they have debauched the Bench and Bar of New-York, have allied themselves with notorious swindlers, have applied enormous sums of money raised by taxation to their own private purposes, and at this hour are conniving at the greatest fraud ever perpetrated upon a community—namely, the deliberate suppression of all statements of account due from the City Government to the people. Their influence is so far-reaching that they can put the assessments of property up or down as they please, and thus purchase the support of misers like JOHN JACOB ASTOR and MOSES TAYLOR—men who value their money-bags above all earthly considerations, and who would just as soon play into the hands of TWEED and SWEENY as of anybody else, if they were quite sure it would be made worth their while. There is no department of the City Government in which swindlers are not at the top and honest men at the bottom. The Democratic papers themselves have proclaimed the fact. There is no secret or mystery about it. No one has ever attempted to disprove the charge originally made by the *World*, that TWEED, a bankrupt chair-maker, and SWEENY, an unscrupulous adventurer, have made vast fortunes by committing base frauds at the expense of the public.

Now this is as good a Democratic "government" as we are ever likely to get from HOFFMAN and his masters. It is exactly what they would make the General Government if they had the power. It is, indeed, the only one which could by any possibility proceed from their hands, since it would be impossible for them and honesty to live under the same roof together. Put HOFFMAN in the White House, and in two years the whole country would be steeped in corruption so dark and degrading that the corruption we now talk of would seem like purity itself by comparison. And yet there are Republicans who pretend that they would rather see HOFFMAN President than be refused this or the other pet crotchet. HOFFMAN, the ally and tool of the greatest rascals that ever evaded the felon's dock, is held up to an astonished people as their "only hope." Strange blindness may sometimes fall upon a nation; but happily for our best interests, there is no indication at present that when next the people are called upon to choose a head they will vote for Barabbas, the robber.

The Fate of Paris.

The isolation of the various French armies at present in the field practically decides the fate of Paris. As we have already pointed out, there can be no longer any reasonable hope of a junction being effected between the Armies of the North, of the West, and of the Loire. United they might have effected something by a combined movement on Paris; singly the task would have been almost hopeless; and even this slender chance is now effectually destroyed by the additional necessity of fighting their way through a Prussian force before approaching the capital. That the French Generals have been completely checkmated is obvious from the results of the fighting around Amiens and at Beaune. It is now evident that the attack made on Monday upon the German lines at the latter place, was made by the main body of the command of Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALADINES. When the most numerous, best armed, best disciplined and most confident of all the armies fighting for the Republic, failed so signally to break the wall of steel that bars their way to Paris, there can be but one conclusion as to the fate of the troops in the North and West.

Meanwhile, Paris is beginning to make up its mind for the inevitable. The "patriots of the boulevard" evidently bluster confident defiance as heretofore, but hardship and hope deferred have subdued the spirits of the real defenders of the city, and Paris is as good as conquered before it has capitulated. The sharp tooth of famine is beginning to be felt, and thousands of women and children were, three weeks ago, but scantily nourished. Already the horror of eating down to the last supply of rations, and letting in starvation and the Prussians at the same time, has begun to dawn even upon a paper so little given to reflection as the *Figaro*. It will be days after the capitulation of Paris before it can possibly be revictualed, and an insane resistance to the bitter end, would only be the prelude to such scenes of horror as the world has not yet witnessed. The time is very near when the city must and will surrender, and history will mete out its severest judgment to the leaders on either side who interpose needless obstacles to that inevitable issue.

It is by no means certain that the fall of Paris will terminate the war. Had an irretrievable disaster been the only preliminary required for that, the defeat at Sedan or the fall of Metz ought equally to have sufficed. It is none the less difficult to imagine what possible occasion there can be for fighting after the capital has fallen. The Germans will have gained the position whence they desired to dictate peace, and the French will have lost the place whose preservation formed the sole obstacle to concluding an armistice. A few thousands more may be killed on either side by a further prosecution of the war, existing feelings of exasperation may be mutually deepened, but the victor will be no nearer the attainment of the price he has set upon peace, and the vanquished will be none the more able to withhold it. In the interests of humanity and civilization, the cruel and senseless conflict ought to close. The voice of the French nation ought to be allowed to make itself heard, and the people be once more rendered the arbiters of their own destiny.

Education in the United States.

The information furnished by the Bureau of Education indicates the nature and value of the service which that branch of the Government is capable of rendering to the country. With the educational statistics of his own State, every intelligent citizen is supposed to be generally familiar. He is also familiar with the scope of the local laws upon the subject, and with the general condition of the schools around him. Here his specific knowledge usually ends. He has a vague idea that educational matters are attended to pretty well in other parts of the Union; but he is unacquainted with the relative facilities afforded by the various States, with the qualifications and pay of their teachers, or with the condition of their schools. This more precise knowledge the labors of the Bureau of Education are fitted to communicate. They imply no exercise of Federal authority in reference to education in the States, but they directly tend to awaken a wider interest in the subject, and to stimulate local efforts to enlarge and improve school systems. In this manner the small appropriation assigned by Congress for the purpose is more than justified.

The honorable position occupied by Massachusetts among the States is fully sustained by the report of the Federal Commissioner. No other State compares with it. Nevada, indeed, pays more, per head, for the education of its children, but the fact is explained by the high salaries necessarily paid to teachers, and by the extreme sparseness of the population. The school expenditure of Massachusetts reaches $19 17 for each child of school age; and the energy and judgment with which the local law is administered reduces the percentage of children not attending school below that of any other State. One city, and one alone, vies with it in this respect, and that is the chief city of Minnesota, a State largely reflecting the best qualities of New-England. "All the children of the city are in attendance upon a course of instruction," is the statement of the St. Paul Superintendent; and it is a statement as honorable to the local officials as to the legislators who have made such a result possible. The Commissioner evidently leans to the opinion that compulsory legislation alone will meet the exigencies of the case, and the experience of our own City and State certainly points in the same direction. North Carolina unwittingly furnishes similar testimony. Facts supplied by the Federal report fasten upon that State the disgrace of doing less, and expending less, for the education of its children than any other. The school cost is covered by forty-eight cents per head, as against the $19 17 of Massachusetts; and the teachers, after deducting the cost of board, receive $6 per month as the equivalent of their services.

The disciples of the Woman's Rights' movement may derive materials for many cogent appeals from the revelations of the Commissioner. He tells us, as the result of careful examination, "that the proportion of illiterate women in the country exceeds that of the men." Endowments for the training of women are few and limited, though where proper opportunities are afforded—that is, where females are admitted on an equal footing with males—most satisfactory results have been reached. This aspect of the education question suggests a field of labor which those desirous of promoting the practical elevation of women may cultivate with advantage.

Why Not Give the Facts?

Mayor HALL, in his late speech at Cooper Institute, alluding to the belief which is so generally entertained and freely expressed by our citizens, that the affairs of our City Government are administered without any regard to honesty or fidelity toward the public, and that large amounts of the public money are stolen, simply asked: "But how much? Where? If this be so, why cannot some one give facts instead of insinuations?" No one *knows the facts better than* Mr. A. OAKEY HALL *himself*. But he doubtless imagines that because the official reports of the Controller have never been made, or if made, have been suppressed, that no one can find out anything about the rascalities which have been perpetrated by those who now govern the City.

By not having the customary annual accounts published, he shows his complicity in withholding from the tax-payers the information they are justly entitled to possess. Mr. HALL, like his predecessor, Mr. HOFFMAN, was for a long time among those who clamored most loudly for a concentration of power in the hands of the Mayor. "Give us control over the Departments and subordinate offices," said they, "and all will be well." The Legislature finally yielded to their persistent demands, and granted the power so much coveted. "All subsidiary power now proceeds from the Mayor," as declared by him in his speech above referred to. But what good has come from it? Formerly the Controller made annual reports, which, from the time his office was created, three-quarters of a century ago, have served to inform the public of the financial operations of the City Government.

Now that is changed, and the Mayor, instead of using his power to compel the production of such a report, apparently excuses the Controller's gross neglect of that duty. Instead of the full report required by law in relation to the Sinking Fund, the Mayor, in effect, asks the public to accept the very meagre statement of the Controller's pliant and accommodating Committee of six. The requirement of the City ordinance in this respect are in the following words:

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the Controller to keep a correct journal of the proceedings of the said Commissioners (of the Sinking Fund,) to be verified by any four of them, himself being one, and once in each year, or oftener, if required, to render unto the Common Council a full and detailed report of the proceedings of the said Commissioners.

SEC. 17. The said report shall specify the disbursements, purchases, exchanges and sales made by the said Commissioners, the prices at which, and the parties from whom such purchases, with whom such exchanges, and to whom such sales shall have been made, the amounts and description of the stocks of this City purchased by the said Commissioners, the amounts and description of the stocks of this State and of the United States then held by them; the amounts paid for interest on the City stocks, with a detailed statement of the receipts and *the unemployed moneys in the City Treasury* to the credit of each division of the Sinking Fund. (Valentine's Ordinances, pp. 195, 196.)

Now, we ask why the above-mentioned report, and the other customary reports of the Controller for the year 1869, have not been published? The Mayor ought at least to perform his sworn duty in the matter, and compel the Controller to render the reports without further delay. We assert and charge, upon information and belief, that there was during the whole of that year, as well as of the present year, an average amount of over *one million dollars* of unemployed money in the City Treasury belonging to the Sinking Fund, which it was the duty of the Mayor, Controller, and Chamberlain to keep invested and productive to the City. If the Mayor will see to it that we are furnished with the Controller's usual *full report*, which we again demand, it will be seen that our assertion is fully warranted and sustained. Let us have the report. Only cheats would suppress it.

The New Emigration Ring.

There can be no question in the minds of reasonable men that the management of so important a business as the immigration of hundreds of thousands of foreigners should be under the charge of the General Government. The fact of two or three hundred thousand people taking New-York as their port of entry in distributing themselves over the whole country, should give this City no control over the matter, any more than the importation of a hundred millions of foreign goods by this port should permit this State to tax and control that traffic. Immigration is even more a national matter than the importation of goods, for in the distribution and care of the latter, New-York citizens have a very important part. But in the charge and distribution of alien passengers, they have, or should have, but an inconsiderable share. The great majority of these foreigners know where they want to go, and have the means of reaching their destination. They need nothing but the Police supervision and protection which every civilized community should give the stranger. For this purpose, a few years since, the Legislature of this State laid a tax of $1 50 per head on each immigrant, which was collected from him in his fares by the packet company, and paid over to the Commissioners of Emigration of this City.

In this State, till the past year, the Board of Commissioners have been of such high character, and the objects of this tax seemed so humane, that the public winked at it, and permitted an enormous revenue to be used by the Board for the care of the emigrants. It was manifestly unjust that this City should be compelled to receive the overflow of this great tide of emigration, and have thousands of paupers and criminals left in it without some kind of safeguard. The Almshouse authorities of the City, accordingly, were discharged of all care of destitute persons who had been in the country only five years, and the Commissioners of Emigration were obliged to take charge of them. The old Board, it is believed, never used their great privileges for personal ends. Whatever some of their agents may have done, or attempted to do, no taint of suspicion ever rested on those gentlemen of employing their large revenue for improper purposes. Strict laws were passed to protect the emigrant from possible swindling by the Commissioners' agents. Thus, in 1848, the soliciting of custom for any transportation line by an agent of the Board, was forbidden by an act of the Legislature under a penalty of one hundred dollars. In 1858, even, the selling of a ticket at a higher rate than one and one-fourth cents per mile to an emigrant was forbidden under a penalty of $250.

Two years ago the tax on the emigrants was raised to $2 50 per head. If two hundred thousand emigrants should land here during this year, the income of the Board would be five hundred thousand dollars. Even under the old Board, the Commissioners had more income than they knew what to do with. The consequence was, that several thousand able-bodied people were supported in idleness on Ward's Island every Winter, were fed heartily, and usually ended the season by a general scrimmage and row. Some two hundred thousand poor people all over the land had paid each their dollar and a half, to support these vagabonds in Winter-quarters when they were too lazy to work. Even the old tax was too heavy, and created a useless fund. Last year the Ring smelt the odor of this large income, and pounced like vultures upon it. They saw that they would have from five hundred thousand dollars to seven hundred thousand dollars revenue from the emigrant tax, beside unknown pickings from the railroad fares, freights, and exchanging of foreign money. Two agents of prominent railroad lines were put in the Board, along with the most skillful politicians; and now Tammany, and Messrs. TWEED and FREAR, have the trifling addition of a half million of dollars, more or less, to put into the "Election Fund." The new Board seems to play mainly into the hands of the Erie Road and the Fisk Ring. It is stated on good authority that the law is already violated in charging the emigrant exorbitant fares over the Erie Road and its connections. We shall soon, apparently, have an Emigrant Ring surpassing all other rings in cunning and corruption.

It is manifestly time that the whole matter was put into the hands of the Federal Government, where it has always belonged. The authorities at Washington will never play into the hands of a single railroad or a city clique—at least so long as HOFFMAN and TWEED are kept from the White House. And whatever motives may have prompted the recent Convention at Indianapolis, this main and declared purpose will be approved in the East—that the care of emigration should be national.

New Light from China.

We lately printed an account of the discovery of the ruins of some ancient cities in New-Mexico, among the most interesting details of which were some describing the supposed religious temples. In each of these buildings the skeleton of a single human being was found, conjectured to be that of the officiating priest. Curiously enough, the travels of a Chinese missionary, Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, just published in London, contain descriptions precisely similar. Mr. WILLIAMSON penetrated into districts of Mongolia hitherto forbidden to Europeans, and, among other remarkable things related by him, this particular incident occurs. He, however, observes that in this case, unlike the instances in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, where the neighboring country is the very picture of desolation, there were people who knew the history of the skeletons in the temples. One person is mentioned who was known to have starved himself to death one hundred and twenty years ago. His bones now remain, we are told, as when he died—"in a sitting posture on a table—a hideous spectacle, made all the more ghastly by the addition of a mask to his face, and the lingering resemblance to humanity which still clings to his hands in the shape of withered and shrunken skin and blackened nails."

The fact that Mr. WILLIAMSON, while known to be a Christian missionary, traveled unmolested through a great part of Mongolia, is in itself a singular one; and it becomes still more so when we learn from his pages that the inhabitants of that region are far more religious than their Southern compatriots; that the image of Bhudda forms a conspicuous object in every tent, and that the temples and priests are maintained on a scale of magnificence quite unknown in China. The piety of these people runs indeed into fanaticism; and all sorts of strange rites and penances are performed, some of which Mr. WILLIAMSON describes. He saw one devotee, for example, on his way to a famous temple in Shansi, measuring the road with his body by stretching himself full length on his face, and advancing his proper length after each prostration. He had journeyed thus over a hundred miles, and had an equal distance yet to go. There are numerous shrines or holy places to which pilgrimages are made throughout the country, at one of which visited by Mr. WILLIAMSON, "Tai-shan, in the province of Shantung," there were no fewer than eighty-one sacred edifices "consecrated to every kind of deity, from the 'Great Bear' to the 'Almighty God.'" Yet, in spite of all this and other like religious proceedings and resorts, which were regarded with universal reverence, the people came with alacrity to hear the missionary preach, and even eagerly bought his books. Their curiosity appeared altogether to overcome the ordinary hatred and jealousy of foreigners, and the tact and goodness of heart of their visitor probably secured for him a continuance of the toleration extended to him at the outset.

The new light thus shed upon a quarter of the world so generally wrapped in mystery, is very interesting in itself; but such an analogy as that we have named render Mr. WILLIAMSON'S researches peculiarly valuable, by the assistance they afford in solving important problems relating to the original colonization of the American continent. Whether, as has lately been indicated by the discovery of human remains of vast antiquity in California, the New World be the older, as we have conjectured, or not, all information connecting our aboriginals with the Mongolian tribes is most welcome, and may prove of signal consequence in facilitating ethnological demonstrations to come.

MINOR TOPICS.

Amid the universal bewilderment that at present prevails in France, it is not surprising that people should speculate from time to time upon the probabilities of an Imperial restoration. The latest rumor is to the effect that the inscrutable BISMARCK is once more disposed to reinstate the prisoner of Wilhelmshohe at the Tuileries. We do not for a moment doubt that the French Republic is regarded as a very unwelcome neighbor to the Prussian Monarchy, and that, consequently, the restoration of the Empire would be looked upon with considerable favor by it, as well as by the other European dynasties. We give Count BISMARCK, however, credit for more astuteness than to suppose him ready to forward such a scheme, however favorable to his royal master. We have more than once referred to the important part which the three hundred thousand of French prisoners, now in Germany, may be expected to play in the ultimate disposal of the destinies of their country. The plan of marching them from the Rhine, to replace the German troops before Paris, which is said to be the programme of the North German Chancellor, is, however, so absurd that it may safely be classed among the intermittent *canards* of the present struggle. As to other modes of restoring the Empire, it is clear that, although the Prussians may be disposed to reestablish NAPOLEON III., they are certainly not prepared to uphold his dynasty by force of arms. Altogether, the ending of a foreign war by the introduction of a still more dreadful civil one, is a plan the brutal cynicism of which is, we believe, too much even for Count BISMARCK.

Mr. GRANT DUFF, a member of the English Ministry and representative of a small Scottish constituency, is in the habit of giving his constituents a yearly discourse upon the political aspect of the world at large. Newly-arrived English files furnish a report of the latest effort in this direction of the "member for the Elgin burghs." It is, mainly occupied with a number of not very original remarks touching the Franco-Prussian war. A passing reference to the question of Colonies is, if anything, the most suggestive part of the oration. Speaking of the assumed likelihood of Germany aiming at a colonial empire, he says: "It is one thing to wish for good reasons, sentimental or other, to keep what you have inherited, and another to wish to have it, if you have not got it. Does anybody really suppose that any statesman, worthy of the name, would deliberately set about tying a colonial empire round the neck of Germany?" From which expressions it is not difficult to conclude that Mr. GRANT DUFF shares the opinion of his colleagues in the Gladstone Ministry, that colonies are not an unmixed blessing to the mother country, and shares also their entire willingness to see the English-speaking dependencies of Great Britain begin life on their own account.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS says, in the *Anti-Slavery Standard* this week, that the time is coming when the Government is to be "tested as it never has been except by the Slave Power." He goes on to warn us that "associated wealth—the selfish union of wealthy corporations—is to do its utmost to undermine or strangle popular liberty." Against this force the people will know how to protect themselves. When the same fight has been made in other countries, it was with the hands of the people tied behind their backs. Here they are free. If ever the day should come when our rich men show a disposition to sell the poorer classes into political bondage—in other words, to follow the example of JOHN JACOB ASTOR and his friends—the contest will very soon be over, and, at the end, the Astor party will not be the victors.

In the course of the trial of a case in which JAMES FISK, JR., is interested, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Mr. FISK'S congenial advocate, declared that he did not "believe Albany justice was any better than New-York justice." What Albany justice is now, we shall not say; what it would be if advocates like Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and his client, JAMES FISK, JR., had much to do with it, most people know. If they do not, let them watch the progress of an Erie suit in the New-York Courts, and then judge.

"There be land rats, and water rats—I mean pirates,"—would form an appropriate Shakespearean motto to the extraordinary narrative we publish this morning regarding the searchers after Capt. KIDD's long-lost treasure. The memory of that bold buccaneer is chargeable with having induced a good many people to make fools of themselves, but perhaps it has never led any one to the height of consummate folly reached by the dupes of the versatile and Mephistophelian BRIGGS. If that gentleman be not greatly maligned by his late associates, a distinguished career of scoundrelism may safely be predicted for him. The paltry sum of $2,400 for which he expended all the resources of a highly prolific invention, will be a mere trifle when compared to the prizes that are worthy of talents of so high an order. It only needed the addition of the Brooklyn fortune-teller and the spiritualistic revelations to complete the dramatic interest of the story. To play-writers in search of a sensation, we commend the episode of the hag who kept a human skull as the chief ornament of her den, and who was supposed to need unlimited money for the drugs requisite to enable her to penetrate the dark secrets of the past. We live in an age of "progress"—but human folly is as fathomless as it was when astrology was the only Bible of mankind.

The somewhat curious and unfortunate coincidence of two of the Atlantic cables being interrupted at the same time, will remind many people how slender is, after all, the thread upon which depends our communication with the daily life of Europe. Some may realize how severe would be the loss were the present hourly intercourse with the Old World permanently interrupted. The greatness of the boon we possess in Transatlantic telegraphy only dawns upon us when there is any danger of its cessation, and we can hardly realize the fact that we have only enjoyed for a few years a privilege with which it now appears impossible to dispense.

Let us hope that the new census which is to be commenced in a few days, may finally settle the question of accurate numeration of the population of this City. Profiting by experience, the Federal officers ought to be able to avoid the superficial faults that appeared to tell against the general accuracy of the late enumeration. The work which has primarily been rendered necessary by the reapportionment of election districts, will, we trust, prove to the satisfaction even of the Mayor himself that there was no willful blundering in the late numbering of our inhabitants.

The *Herald* says that "the Mayor's reasons for appointing THOMAS J. BARR to the vacant Police Commissioner's chair appear to be pretty good." These reasons are (1) that Mr. BARR is Mr. SWEENY'S uncle. (2.) The Mayor has known him for twenty years, and "loves him still the same." (3.) Mr. BARR has, as the *Sun* reminds us, very fine "ancillary qualities." These certainly "appear to be pretty good" reasons for making the appointment, and we hope the public are satisfied with them.

A ROMANTIC HISTORY.

The Old Tontine Association—Death of the Eighth Shareholder—The Division of the Property Among the Seven Survivors.

In the death of Mr. JOHN P. DE WINT, who died recently at Fishkill, at an advanced age, the eighth shareholder of the Tontine Fund has passed away. In the TIMES of April 21, an account of the formation of this Association was published, and the following is a brief recapitulation of the facts therein contained. The Association was formed in 1790 and completed in 1792. The original number of shares was 203, and upon the payment of $200 the person so contributing this sum was entitled to the privilege of nominating a shareholder, who thereupon became a party in interest to the fund. The appointees were all children, and the names and sex were given at the time of purchasing the share. By the terms then agreed upon among the contributors, it was determined that each shareholder so named should possess a life interest only in the rents, issues and profits of the fund, which was invested and placed in the hands of a board of trustees duly elected, who were empowered to hold a title in fee simple to the property of the Association. It was further agreed that when the number of shareholders should be reduced by death to seven, then the property or the proceeds thereof should be divided into seven equal parts, and each part should become the absolute property of one of the seven survivors. With the fund originally contributed the Tontine Coffee-house, on the corner of Wall and Water streets, was erected, which for many years was regarded as an old landmark. This building was torn down in 1855-56 and replaced by the present structure. Owing to the rise of real estate in this City, this property is now very valuable, being worth several hundred thousand dollars. A full and complete record of all the shareholders of this fund has been kept from year to year, and the death of each, as it occurred, noted. At the beginning of the present year ten survived. The death of GULIAN C. VERPLANCK and GEORGE PIXTON ROGERS, of this City, last Spring, reduced this number to eight, and by the decease of Mr. DE WINT, the last link in the chain is broken which prevented the property from passing into the possession of those for whom it was originally intended. The names of the seven survivors who remain, and who will receive the benefit of this trust fund so strangely collected, are as follows: Gouverneur Kemble, Horatio Gates Stevens, Robert Benson, Daniel M. Hoffman, William Bayard, Maria Bayard and Mary Ray.

New Court-House Commissioners.

Mayor HALL, at a late hour yesterday afternoon, appointed MICHAEL NORTON, THOMAS COMAN, JAMES H. INGERSOLL and JOHN J. WALSH as Commissioners for the new Court-house, and the gentlemen above-named will be sworn in today.

The City Interest.

The City Chamberlain has paid into the City Treasury the sum of $11,699 11, as interest for the month of November upon the moneys belonging to the City and County in his custody. This, with preceding deposits of a like character, makes a total of $89,847 15 credited to this fund.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Convention of the North-western Association—Election of Officers—Letters and Remarks—The Women to Make Congressmen Tremble.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—The Convention of the North-western Women's Suffrage Association reassembled for its fourth session at Young Men's Hall this morning at 10 o'clock. The attendance throughout the forenoon was good for an early gathering. The following officers were reported for the ensuing year and duly elected: President, Mrs. M. A. Haslett, of Hillsdale, Mich. Vice-Presidents—J. B. Bloss, Michigan; Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Illinois; Mrs. E. B. Collins, Ohio; Mrs. Dr. Ferguson, Indiana; Miss Phœbe Cozzens, Missouri. Secretary, Mrs. Rebecca W. Mott, of Chicago; Corresponding Secretary, Harriett Brooks, of Chicago; Treasurer, Hon. Fernando Jones, of Chicago. Executive Committee—Hon. C. B. Waite, of Chicago; J. W. Campbell, of Detroit; Mme. Anneke, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Francis Miner, of Missouri.

It was announced that letters of cordial approval had been received from Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Stanton, Wendell Phillips, Anna Dickinson, Robert Collyer, Rev. O. E. Haven, Prof. B. T. Crocker, Moses Coit Tyler, Mrs. Livermore, Lucy Stone, H. B. Blackwell, Mrs. Josephine Griffing, T. W. Higginson, Theo. Tilton and Phœbe Cozzens.

Miss ANTHONY made a few remarks upon the necessity of work among the members of the organization, regardless of the honor of holding office, and recommended memorializing the Legislatures. Miss ANTHONY said:

At present, the national Congress daily insults the womanhood of the country by permitting ignorant negroes to vote, while they disfranchised refined women. In the Senate, Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and in the House, Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio. As yet, they have kept in their pockets the claims of women for the right of suffrage, and have failed to present a report on the subject, through which the question might come up for discussion and action. Miss ANTHONY thought the women of the North-west might, during the coming year, cause TRUMBULL and BINGHAM to tremble for positions, and compel them to make reports which shall inaugurate the desired attention in Congress. She declared her conviction that the Republican Party was no more worthy of sympathy from the women of the country than the Democratic Party, and she cared not whether relief came from the Republicans or Democrats.

At the conclusion of Miss ANTHONY's remarks the Association took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session commenced at 2½ o'clock, the attendance being considerably larger than in the morning. Resolutions were adopted providing for the co-operation of State societies in the North-west, on declaring themselves auxiliary bodies; and providing, also, that the President of each State Association shall be an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee and the Secretary be one of the Secretaries of the North-western organization; also providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare an address from the Association to the people of the country upon the subject of woman suffrage. The rest of the afternoon and evening was devoted to speeches.

The Association fixed its head-quarters practically at Chicago. To-night resolutions were adopted for starting a newspaper by Jan. 1.

THE WEST.

The Great Western Telegraph—Alleged Frauds on a Large Scale—Particulars of the Modus Operandi of the Scheme.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 30.—The *Tribune* this morning makes an exposure of the financial transactions of the Great Western Telegraph Company, which has two lines in operation from this city, one to Milwaukee and one to Omaha, which if true, offers something new in schemes for raising money. The *Tribune* says the capital stock of the Company is $3,000,000, in 120,000 shares of $25 each. Of the 120,000 shares constituting the whole stock, 117,897 shares were subscribed by one SELAH REEVE, and by him conveyed to JOSIAH SNOW, in trust for the Company to sell the same and pay the avails back to REEVE, in fulfillment of a contract made by the Company with REEVE to construct 2,000 miles of the Company's line. In accordance with this arrangement the stock is being sold by the Company throughout the country. One of the by-laws of the Company provides that no certificates of stock shall be issued until forty per cent. of the capital shall be paid in, and it is left entirely optional with the Company as to when and how much of the assessment under forty per cent. may be paid in. It seems probable that those who subscribed to the stock on those conditions will have to wait some time before they have any voice in the election of directors or managers of the Company. The names of twenty-two of the most respectable business men of this city are published as directors of the Company, and though they have been formally elected, it is alleged that none of them have been qualified as directors, and that they know nothing of its business. Recently a suit has been brought by some persons in this city who subscribed for stock in the Company. They had filed a bill alleging fraud in the contract made by the Company with REEVE, in which it is agreed to pay him at the rate of $800 per mile for a line, the poles to be furnished with one wire, and an additional $100 per mile for each additional wire, viz.: $400 per mile when the poles are furnished with two wires, $500 when furnished with three wires and $600 when furnished with four wires. It is alleged that a line of poles with one wire can be erected for from $120 to $130 per mile, and this testimony is sustained by at least half a dozen telegraph builders of experience and established reputation. If the Company should pay REEVE at the rate of $300 per mile, it would leave a net profit of $44,000; and when he had finished the full complement of four wires, making the total cost to the Company $600 per mile, the net profit on his contract would be $700,000. The forty per cent. of money which the stockholders are to pay in before any certificates of stock are to be issued to them, would amount to $1,200,000. This corresponds to the amount of the construction contract to REEVE at $600 per mile, which amounts to just $1,200,000. The construction contract and the payments on the stock are arranged so that the money paid in shall be paid out to REEVE before the stockholders have received any certificates of stock, or have any voice in the disposal of their money.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—CLEMENT B. FLETCHER, father of Ex-Gov. FLETCHER, of this State, died at De Soto, Jefferson County, on Saturday last.

The Red Stocking Base-Ball Club.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—A meeting of the Cincinnati Base-ball Club is called for Tuesday, to test the sense of the Club on the action of the Executive Committee with reference to the employment of professionals.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

A Damaging Rumor Contradicted—The Securities Perfectly Secure—Earnings of the Road.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—There appears to be a very needless panic in Union Pacific securities, which was started on account of a rumor from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury will refuse to pay the one-half of the earnings for Government transportation. No communication of the kind has been received by the Company from Mr. BOUTWELL. The amended act of Congress, passed in 1864, is very explicit upon the subject. The fifth section declares that "only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the Government by said companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government and in aid of the construction of said road." The amount, however, is not a matter of vital interest to the road, although at present, while its earnings are small, compared with its future prospects, it is a convenience to the Company. The whole amount of earnings on the transportation of freight and mails for the Government for the year ending July, 1870, was $657,945 36, and the half received was $328,972 68. The community may feel no sort of apprehension that there will be a failure on the part of the corporation to pay the interest on all its bonds.

THE SOUTH.

Status of the Alabama Troubles—The Troops Replaced by a Posse of Negroes—Completion of a Railroad in Georgia—Horse Racing and Base-Ball at New-Orleans—Storm on the Carolina Coast.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 30.—Last night Capt. DRUM, commanding the post here, had the troops at the capitol removed by an order from Gen. TERRY, commanding this Department. SMITH and BINGHAM have a Sheriff's posse of negroes guarding the Executive and Treasury rooms. Nothing was done in the Legislature today.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 30.—The Macon and Augusta Railroad has been completed, and trains are now running through on schedule from Augusta to Macon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—In the Metairie races today, the purse of $300, mile dash, was won by *Sue Dougherty*, *Jim Mace* second, and beating *Capt. Jenks* and *Josephine*. Time—1:47.

The two-mile dash for the $500 purse resulted as follows:

Defender..........1 1
Donovan..........3 2
Jeers Shepard..........2 dis.
Time—3:04, 3:03¼.

The game of base-ball to-day between the Mutuals and Lees resulted as follows: Mutuals, 15; Lees, 8. At the close of the eighth inning the score stood 8 to 8.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 30.—A north-east storm is prevailing, and it is feared the ship *Persia* will go to pieces. Five hundred to 600 bales of cotton were saved, and the crew taken off today. The steamer *A. Winants*, which was sent out by the underwriters, has arrived.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 30.—A heavy north-east gale set in about midday and lasted several hours. It has moderated this evening.

Suit Against Gen. Pillow—Compensation Demanded for Coal Seized at the Outbreak of the Rebellion.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—A trial-suit of REDDLE, COLMAN & CO., of Pittsburg, against Gen. GID. PILLOW and others, for coal seized here at the outbreak of the war to the amount of $125,000, was commenced today, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges FREIGG and EMMONS.

THE EAST.

Man Killed in Hoosac Tunnel—Workmen Discharged From the Portsmouth Navy-yard—Fire at Concord, N. H.—Sudden Death at Brooklyn, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 30.—JOHN HAWKINS, a workman in the Hoosac Tunnel, was killed, yesterday, by the falling of a rock upon him.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 30.—Two hundred workmen have been discharged from the Navy-yard today. Only about 400 workmen remain at work.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 29.—A new building intended for occupancy by WARDE, HUMPHREY & DODGE, dealers in agricultural and hardware goods, and by PALMER & CO., steel springs manufacturers, was destroyed by fire today, and also NORTON's livery stable. Loss, $5,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—MARSHAL STEARNS, a respected citizen of Brookline, fell dead, today, in his barn. The cause was heart disease.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 30.—A fire at Housatonic last night destroyed PIXLEY & CLARK's planing-mill. Loss, $15,000; two-thirds insured.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Desperate Shooting Affray in Indiana—Several Persons Wounded—A Counterfeiter Committed to Jail—Suicide in Illinois.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 30.—A desperado named PELHAM assaulted an inoffensive colored man at Fairplay, Union Township, in this county, about dark last night, and in the course of the assault wantonly shot him in the back, and inflicted what is supposed to be a fatal wound. PELHAM then turned on Mr. CRAVENS, the proprietor of the store in which the attack was made on the negro, and snapped a pistol at him. CRAVENS immediately seized his revolver and shot PELHAM through the breast, and a rough named PATERN, who drew a knife on CRAVEN, received a bullet through the shoulder. PATERN then fled and avoided arrest. PELHAM is apparently dying. These two men are members of a gang called the "Shawneetown Boys," from Shawneetown and Cave-in Rock, Ill., and have been a terror to the people of the neighborhood.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—JOHNSON, who was arrested for counterfeiting, was examined before the United States Commissioner today, and committed to jail in default of $10,000 bail.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 30.—WILLIAM MCGOVERN, one of the oldest and most worthy of the citizens of Knoxville, Ill., hanged himself in the Court-house of that city last night. He was not discovered until this morning. The cause of the act is supposed to have been grief over the arrest of his son, who is Postmaster at Knoxville, for embezzlement.

Arrest of the Stoughton, Mass., Murderer.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—The murderer MORAN was arrested last evening at Stoughton after a severe struggle, and lodged in Dedham Jail. He was found secreted in his sister's house, where he has been for some time. He fired a number of shots at the officers, which they returned, and he finally gave himself up.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Storms of Rain and Snow in California—Workmen Discharged From the Mare Island Navy-Yard—Reported Movement for the Annexation of Sonora to Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Rain fell throughout California yesterday and last evening, and appearances indicate a continuance of the storm. There have been heavy falls of snow in the mountains....Four hundred workmen at the Mare Island Navy-yard were discharged yesterday on account of the appropriation having been exhausted.... Advices from Arizona to the 20th state that Gov. SAFFORD has returned to Tucson to remain until after the session of the Legislature, which meets in January. Many of the leading families of Sonora, Mexico, have arrived at Tucson. It is stated that a movement is on foot to annex the northern part, if not the whole, of the State of Sonora to Arizona.

Death of Hon. Isaiah Blood, of Ballston Spa.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Hon. ISAIAH BLOOD, of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, Democratic Senator from the Fifteenth District, died at his residence, at 9 o'clock last night, of typhoid fever, after an illness of nearly two months. The deceased was aged sixty-three. He was possessed of large wealth, and was the proprietor of extensive works for the manufacture of axes, scythes, &c., at Ballston Spa.

Cattle Disease in Dutchess County—The Mouth and Feet Affected.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 30.—There is much excitement in the eastern part of Dutchess County over the sudden and alarming illness of cattle. There are about fifty head on three different farms, now affected. Their tongues are swollen, water runs from their mouths, their hoofs rot, and there is a loss of appetite. Mr. PECK, of Pauling, purchased two oxen from a Mr. WOOLERTON. They were taken from a drove and placed on Mr. PECK's farm, and it is said that the disease was communicated by these oxen. Thirty-one of the same lot have been driven to Paterson, N. J.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 30—Arsenic has been found in the stomach of a Mrs. PICKERING, who died in the town of Greece on the 12th inst., and a warrant is out for the arrest of her husband, THOS. PICKERING, who is suspected of having poisoned her.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—Gen. CARO, commanding the Central Department, has tendered his resignation, but it has not been accepted by the Home Government. BARRIOS, QUINTILLO and VILLAREAL have been killed.

POLITICAL.

MISSOURI.

Serenade of B. Gratz Brown, Governor Elect of Missouri—He Makes a Speech—Congratulations on the Past and Promises for the Future.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—At the B. Gratz Brown serenade last night, the Governor elect, in reply to a congratulatory speech by CHARLES P. JOHNSON, reiterated the statement that the battle was fought for equal freedom and rights to all men, and said there were significant signs that the late opponents to the liberal movement were accepting the situation, and that there would be no further hostility. He said that there should be unanimity among the whole American people on this point. He congratulated his friends that Missouri had taken the initiative step in this direction. He repeated that the Democrats had been as heroic and liberal as the Republicans, and urged all to go forward to the problems of the future with an eye single to the highest development of individual freedom, and equality in social organization. He added that more triumphs were to be achieved in the hereafter, that we are only on the eve of the greatest social developments, and concluded by saying: "I can only recognize now that the State needs absolute peace, the internal development of her resources, the wise adoption of the laws of labor, and an absolute honesty of administration. These I can promise so far as the Executive influence goes. If the people will help, before God, I will give them a new era in Missouri and the Great West."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Manning, Democrat, Declared Elected to Congress.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 30.—MANNING, Democrat, beats JOE W. HOLDEN, for the unexpired term in the Forty-first Congress from this District, by 436 majority.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The official vote for State Auditor, in Louisiana, gives GRAHAM, Republican, 65,552, and JUMEL, Democrat, 40,909; Republican majority, 24,643.

The leading Democratic paper in New-Hampshire, the Concord *Patriot*, is scolding those members of its party who are ashamed of the history of that organization, and doubt the soundness and vitality of its principles.

Gen. R. BRINKERHOFF, of Ohio, has received and accepted an invitation from some of the leading merchants of Portland, Maine, to address them upon the subject of free trade and revenue reform.

The New-Hampshire Republicans begin to manifest an inclination for rotation in office at their coming election. There is much opposition to the renomination of any of the present Congressmen.

The Richmond *Enquirer* calls for a convention of all Virginians who are willing to act openly with the National Democratic Party, that they may frankly make a wise, firm and deliberate declaration of purpose.

The Secretary of State has issued a call for a meeting of State Canvassers, at Albany, on Friday, Dec. 2, to canvass the vote for State officers and members of Congress. The law provides that the Board may continue in session five days.

The Democrats of New-Hampshire are weighing the claims and probable availability of several gentlemen in connection with their nomination for Governor. Prominent among them are Mayor JAMES A. WESTON, of Manchester, and Ex-Mayor FRANK JONES, of Portsmouth.

The Scranton, Penn., *Republican* opposes the election of Hon. G. DAWSON COLEMAN, of Lebanon, for State Treasurer, not that it has any objection to him personally, but because it thinks the position should be given to Luzerne County, which, it says, has not now a representative either among the State or National appointments, although it is the third county in the State in size, population, wealth, and number of Republican votes.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles ⅌ hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds ⅌ Sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately).	State of the weather.
Cheyenne.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake City.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Augusta.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Key West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Atrocious Case of Black-Mailing—How a Boy Was Driven to Theft.

A precocious rascal, named HENRY SWARTZ, who is eighteen years of age, and lives in Barrow-street, was taken before Superintendent KELSO, yesterday afternoon, upon a charge of black-mailing. The facts seemed to show marvelous turpitude in one so young, as he had been compelling a boy still younger than himself to rob his employers continuously for many months for his benefit. The boy had begun to purloin revenue stamps from his employers, and to sell them for his own benefit, but had just concluded the second of these operations when he was approached by SWARTZ, who, displaying what he called a detective's shield, said he was an officer, and threatened to arrest the boy unless he made him a partner in his crime, and ended by demanding and getting the $5 the boy had just received. From that time onward SWARTZ drove the boy constantly into thievery, and invariably took all the proceeds of every crime. The boy had often attempted to return to the path of honesty, but SWARTZ had relentlessly demanded more money as the price of his silence, and another theft would be the inevitable consequence. When arraigned before Superintendent KELSO, SWARTZ had no excuse to offer, and when asked what sort of a shield he had used answered that it was one of the "Metropolitan Police Agency," but as it was not found on him when arrested, and the Police had never seen one of them, definite information on the point was not obtained. It was further shown that small brokers, especially those keeping lottery-shops, had unhesitatingly bought these stamps of the boy, and the detectives have the names of some twenty-five who have thus made the way of larceny easy.

The Annual Retreat of the St. Francis Xavier Sodality of the Blessed Virgin.

The annual festival of the "St. Francis Xavier Alumni Sodality of the Blessed Virgin," which is placed under the protection of the Immaculate Conception, will occur on Sunday, Dec. 4, and the usual preparatory services commenced last night at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. They consisted of prayer and an address by the Sodality's Director, Rev. P. DEALY, S. J. Similar services will take place every evening during the remainder of the week, and on Sunday morning the communion mass, followed by the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, will be celebrated at 7½ in the College Hall. This Sodality enrolls among its members not only alumni of this college, but those of others, and many prominent Catholic professional gentlemen. The first Sodality was founded in 1584, in the Roman College, by the Society of Jesus, and this, with all other Sodalities, has to be affiliated with it by letters patent or charter from Rev. P. [illegible] was a large gathering of gentlemen (ladies were excluded) of the better class, and at that hour precisely the pealing of the organ and the anthem of praise by the choir pronounced the "Annual Retreat," as it is called, formally begun. Father DEALY, in surplice and stole, repeated the Lord's Prayer with the congregation five times, as an invocation of the Divine blessing upon the "Retreat," and delivered an address upon the most important duty of man—to [illegible] closing the first evening of the "Retreat."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD" AT LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

A burlesque under the above title was brought out on Tuesday at Miss EDWIN's little theatre, and was welcomed with delight by a congenial audience. We can say with truth that *Little Jack Sheppard* is less immoral than his great original, and is, moreover, far less of a bore to sit through. The text is not without fun of its kind, the music is particularly rollicking and attractive, and it is but just to say that the scenery, dresses and other accessories are as handsome and liberal as could be wished or expected. Miss EDWIN plays in the piece with much archness and merriment, and she is cleverly supported by Miss TAYLOR, Miss HARLAND, Miss GALTON, and Messrs. HALL, JOSEPHS and WHIFFEN. Perhaps some slight alterations in the dialogue might render *Little Jack Sheppard* more acceptable to New-York admirers. There is a thought too much here and there of the cockney about him for this meridian. To be sure, JACK SHEPPARD, himself, was a cockney, or next door to it, but as our latest representation of him bears slender resemblance to his original romantic characteristics in other respects, departure in this might easily be forgiven. The burlesque attracted a fine house on its first performance, and probably will do no less for many nights to come.

Musical.

MISS D'ERINA'S CONCERT.

One of those painful exhibitions, the occurrence of which is usually attributable to inordinate self-confidence or to injudicious encouragement from malice or ignorance, was offered at Steinway Hall, last evening, when Miss ROSA D'ERINA was heard for the first time by an audience gathered expressly to listen to her. Miss ROSA D'ERINA has no knowledge of the art of singing, and has not even the tuneable ear, by the aid of which a naturally good voice can give pleasure to untutored lovers of song. Hence the actual sadness of the entertainment, for it is difficult to believe that delight was afforded to any one by an ill success attending the interpretation of nine numbers out of a programme of sixteen. We cannot write words of praise against a single line of the bill, whereof a liberal portion, by the way, was devoted to a reproduction of laudations of the Tunbridge Wells *Gazette*, and of the European newspaper Press generally. Miss D'ERINA, it is true, sings in several languages, but with equal linguistic unintelligibility and with equal vocal imperfections in all. The soprano she possesses could be used to interpret agreeably enough the Irish ballads claimed by right of nationality, but even her execution of these, last night, was marred by an utter disregard of time and tune. It will not be necessary to remind the reader that a person who cannot keep to the melody of "The Harp that Once," is not likely to be remembered for an interpretation of "Robert, toi que j'aime," or of CHERUBINI's "Ave Maria," and we therefore make no further reference to the compositions rendered. Signor RONCONI, whom the fates and Miss D'ERINA riveted to the *debutante* during the duet "La ci Darem," broke his bonds twice, and displayed to the full the breadth of his style. Signor RONCONI was also announced to sing a duo from "L'Elisire D'Amore" with Signor FILIPPI, and both gentlemen must have learned with great surprise, from the bill, that the delicious opera in question was the work of Signor VERDI. Signor FILIPPI was as demonstrative as usual, and is fast securing a wide reputation as a lyric pantomimist. We have left for the last topic of comment the single victory of the evening. It was won by Mlle. FERNANDE TEDESCO, a young violinist, who played charmingly the second concerto of DE BERIOT. Mlle. TEDESCO has the gift of faultless intonation and of great refinement in recitation, and also a complete command of technique. Her execution, indeed, is of exceptional celerity and certainty, and her passages in double stops are clear and harmonious in a degree not often attained to. The tone is pure, and was yesterday sufficiently broad for the piece selected. Mlle. TEDESCO will, doubtless, be applauded again, ere long, as cordially as she was last night, and a better opportunity for passing judgment upon her will probably be then given us, by the choice of several pieces for performance.

NOTES.

A concert in behalf of the French sufferers by the war will be given at the hall of the Union League Club this evening. M. LEFRANC, Mr. S. B. MILLS and other known artists will assist. The affair is being managed by Prof. MILLET.... The English Opera troupe begins a series of performances at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow. "Dinorah" will be sung. A brisk sale of seats gives promise of a successful season.

BASE-BALL.

Fourteenth Annual Convention of the National Association.

The fourteenth annual Convention of the National Association was held yesterday, at the Grand Central Hotel. The President of the Association being absent, the Convention was called to order, at 11 A. M., by Vice-President WESTERVELT, and the Convention adjourned to 12 o'clock.

On reassembling the roll was called, and the following State Associations were found to be represented by delegates: New-York—Messrs. Wildey, Glenn, Ford, Gedney, Birdsall, Jones, Sterling, Page, Dowling, and Hodgkins; New-Jersey—Messrs. Westervelt, Hayes, Hilton, and Johnson; Pennsylvania—Messrs. Rogers, Hayhurst, Chandler, Halback, and Wright; Connecticut—Messrs. Hubbell and Putnam; Missouri—Mr. Oberbach; Indiana—Mr. Thompson; Illinois—Messrs. Wood, Foley, and Faber; District of Columbia—Mr. McLeone; Louisiana—Mr. Chadwick; Massachusetts—Mr. Byron. After the minutes had been read the reports of officers came up in order, and in the absence of the Treasurer no official report of the funds was received. In fact, owing to the failure of the previous Treasurer to transfer the funds placed in his care to his successor, the Treasury was found empty. On the report of Committees being brought up, the Judiciary and Printing Committees reported no action, no complaints having been brought before the former, and the latter not having been authorized to print anything, of course had no business to do. The report of the Committee on Rules was postponed to the latter part of the day, and the election of officers was proceeded with. JOHN WILDEY was elected President by a vote of 18 to 8. The other officers chosen were as follows: G. B. HUBBELL, First Vice-President; C. H. OBERBACH, Second Vice-President; J. H. HANEY, Recording Secretary; W. Y. JOHNSON, Corresponding Secretary; F. THOMPSON, Treasurer. On motion, $300 was voted to Mr. COON, the late Secretary. The election of officers having been attended to a spicy debate followed the presentation of a resolution of Mr. CANTWELL, the purport of which was the condemnation of the system of professional ball playing. The Missouri delegate was strongly opposed to professionalism, so was the Connecticut delegate, as well as the delegate from Washington. Messrs. SHEAND, STERLING and PAGE, of New-York, also expressed themselves in opposition to the evils of professional ball playing, as well as Mr. ROGERS, of Pennsylvania. Those favoring the other side were WEIDEY, of New-York, HANEY, of Chicago, and HAYHURST, of Philadelphia. This discussion led to the Convention's resolving itself into a Committee of the Whole, and afterward, when a vote was had in the Convention proper, the professional system was indorsed by a vote of 18 to 9. After this subject had been debated the report of the Committee on Rules was acted upon, and a long list of amendments adopted, the most important of which was one limiting the weight of rubber in the ball to one ounce. The new Secretary would not allow the members of the Press the use of the report to copy the amendments, as is customary, and hence they are not given in detail. It was resolved to hold the next Convention at Chicago. When the Chairman of the Committee on Rules concluded his report and announced his resignation as a member of the Association, the amateur delegates, with those of the professional Clubs of Philadelphia and Indianapolis, voted him thanks for his past services. At [illegible]

[illegible] of the Haymakers [illegible] the action of the [illegible] adjourned.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

His Last Fling at the Republican Party—Report on the Recent Canvass in Massachusetts—He Regards the Result a Marvelous Success for the Labor and Temperance Parties.

The following article by WENDELL PHILLIPS will appear in this week's *National Standard*. It is entitled, "Protests Against the Republican Party:"

The divisions among Republicans in several States are no signs of hostility to the party. They are only protests by friends against its inactivity. Atalanta lost the race by stopping to pick up the golden apples. HANNIBAL's soldiers lost Rome by waiting to enjoy Capua. And these leaders, many of them, once so earnest, are now unmanned and demoralized by a taste of the plunder. While they nestle down to cosy enjoyment or squabble about office, the country suffers. They were lifted to power by serving one great reform. That accomplished, they shut their eyes to every other, and claim to live on their laurels. Only the dead are allowed to point to their laurels. The living must vindicate their right to a place in the van by constant service. The moment they cease to advance they are trodden under foot and left behind.

It is remarkable how much the public interest has increased within forty years in moral questions. It is the general belief that Government and society are bound to watch and serve, not only the bald, civil rights, but the moral improvement and social elevation of the race. Governments are not merely scavengers to keep the streets clean, or constables to watch the back door, or savings banks to guard what misers can snatch. No. Society and parties are to help Temperance and self-control, to secure culture and leisure, to help work out the social problems of the day—to bring to a focus and to practical results the scattered hopes and dreams of thoughtful and wise men. What was once the faint hope of far-sighted philanthropists, has become the ripe conviction of the masses. One can see proof of this change by comparing the hobbies on which men try to ride into favor and office today, with the topics on which CLAY and WEBSTER, CALHOUN and ADAMS, LOWNDES and SILAS WRIGHT, and DE WITT CLINTON, spent their years and powers. I know the wisdom and the warning of the Democratic motto, "the world is governed too much;" and the truth of that French economy which would wait and let natural forces work out their own results. The change I speak of does not violate these warnings. It only affirms their general truth by claiming particular exceptions. The drum and trumpet speeches which once made fame; the plans for mere wealth-getting or comfort, which were considered grand statesmanship, are overshadowed and dwarfed by the vast and vital changes which women and the masses, which guardians of health and seekers for a nobler physical development, which the student of morals and of penal legislation, demand or propose. A thought which struggled for utterance from the lips of FRANKLIN, and which has found fuller expression and more attention from the Christian culture of this century, inspires and permeates politics. There will never be again such a union of Church and State as that which stunted and tortured Europe three centuries ago. But the world is now acting on the conviction—and will soon wake to the consciousness that it believes—that there can be no true religion which does not include politics, and no tolerable politics which does not stand, and profess to stand, as a handmaid to the religious sentiment and purpose of the hour. Of this change the leaders of the Republican Party do not seem to be aware. Bred in old Whig or Democratic schools, and living on their traditions, they fancy that this or that man's claim to the Presidency, this or that idle and ephemeral theory of finance, some old national grudge or new revenge, are enough to found a party on. Such hero-worship—such dreams or spleens may carry a local election or serve for an hour. But at this day they will not cement a party or hold the Government. They have not attraction enough to draw the best minds from business or study. If they are to constitute politics, then politics will be only the trade of mean men seeking to get bread without earning it, or of able millionaires using their opportunity, as blood did in the middle ages, to get their sons booted and spurred, and the masses saddled and bridled for such boys to ride.

In Massachusetts and elsewhere we entered our protest against such politics. Aware that Southern reconstruction needed an honest Executive, we saw no reason to suppose we should at present get a better man at Washington than Gen. GRANT. We felt, therefore, that we had no call to be parties to an attack on his Administration, which some Republicans are planning to make next Winter. We preferred to turn the whole force of the party against its enemies, and to rally to its support the best hearts of the Commonwealth. In order to this we sought to lift it to a pledge in behalf of temperance and the working men's claims. We knew no party could afford to risk such a step until, by some means, its leaders were shown that a fair portion of their followers accepted these ideas. Hence we drew off to be counted. While one or two inevitable obstacles hindered a full vote, we are still elated—more than satisfied—with our success. If the Temperance body could have nominated one man for Governor, and the Labor Party another, instead of 22,000 votes we should probably have, together, thrown 30,000. Some Temperance men would not vote for a Labor Governor, and very many working men refused to vote for a Prohibition Governor. With seperate tickets, Labor would have given 20,000 and temperance 10,000 votes. But the joint canvass had great advantages in other respects. It made the laborers in the two fields know and respect each other. The speeches educated each in the claims of the other, and thus strengthened both causes. The marching of these two moral questions out from Republican ranks had special significance. It showed advanced thought and the highest morals protesting against the low plane of party purpose. If the other great moral movement—Woman's—had added its protest—though we should have lost votes by such alliance—still such a joint protest by all the moral ideas of the hour would have startled the public like that voice in the Hebrew legend, which rung through the desecrated Temple, "Let us depart hence." But the effect has been good and only good. It has breathed more earnestness into our State politics, and the seed planted will give good account of itself. The immediate success is marvelous. Compare it with the first years of Liberty Party or of Free-Soil Party, and testing it by number of votes, it more than trebles or quadruples any success achieved by either of them at so early a stage. Auspicious it is that such success should encourage these ranks. Within ten or fifteen years this Government is to be tested as it never has been except by the Slave Power. Associated wealth—the selfish union of wealthy corporations—is to do its utmost to undermine or strangle popular liberty. In that contest popular institutions need the fullest use of all the forces within their control. The self-control born of Temperance, and the power which comes from the organized and disciplined ranks of Labor, are great bulwarks against this peril.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE FENIANS.

His Late Speech Suits Them—In Case of a War with England They Will Follow Him to the Death—They Return Him Thanks for His High Opinion of Irishmen.

A meeting of Irish patriots was convened last evening at No. 372 Canal-street. The members assembled by order of Mr. MCFARLANE, a veteran of the Mexican War. The object of the meeting was to pass a vote of thanks to Gen. BUTLER for the high eulogiums he passed on Irishmen in his late oration. Mr. P. MERRIGAN presided, and made a telling speech on Gen. BUTLER's good opinion of Irishmen, as to their prowess in battle, their loyalty to America, but particularly their willingness to humble perfidious Albion, and wound up by saying that Irishmen wanted no better leader than Gen. BUTLER to consummate England's destruction. Mr. WM. P. WOODS, late of the Dublin *Nation*, said he was proud to see such a man as Gen. BUTLER giving vent to encomiums on the Irish race, and placing them in a position deserving of their military prowess, and if such men as Gen. BUTLER intend to pursue the course mentioned, they should be supported by every lover of that dear land in America. He also hoped that he would forward the movement until England is humbled and freedom's flag shines triumphantly over the Emerald Isle, and that he would have the blessing of many a gray-haired mother and bereft widow that day on the shamrock shore.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Gen. BUTLER has [illegible] a friend of [illegible] England by his determination to [illegible] committed on them by the Alabama and other Southern cruisers, and having eulogized the Irish as the men to fight England [illegible] her; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, who love Ireland and wish her liberation, do hereby pledge ourselves to Gen. BUTLER, that the moment he says rally, we will be with him.

Resolved, That we return him our sincere thanks for his good opinion of us as to our prowess in battle, our fidelity to America, and our eagerness to humble our hereditary foe.

Resolved, That when the good work be commenced we shall ask physical force from none outside ourselves, and that we will pledge a thorough Celtic support until England is humbled.

The meeting then adjourned.

We understand that between 25,000 and 30,000 ladies and gentlemen visited LORD & TAYLOR's new store, at the "opening," on Monday last.

The New-York Philharmonic Society's First Concert.

The first concert of the season took place at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, Nov. 26. It is needless to say that the auditorium was crowded with the *élite* of the amateur, professional and critical musical world, and that the performance fully came up to the high standard of excellence previously established by this Society.

Our morning contemporaries have treated in full of the general programme. We therefore confine ourselves to its leading feature, viz., the new Liszt Concerto, for piano and orchestra, in which the parts are so interwoven that there is no subordination of the one to the other. It is a work replete with the most astounding executive difficulties which could possibly be designed to task the vast resources of the grand piano in its present high state of development, or the ability of the artist to conscientiously carry out the ideas of the composer.

Mr. MILLS surpassed all his previous grand successes; his magnificent touch and technique were never heard to greater advantage than on this occasion. The superb new-scale Steinway concert grand piano, on which he played, ceased to be a mere machine, and seemed absolutely to thrill and vibrate in its alternate massive grandeur and exquisite purity, and limpidity of tone under his hands. Enthusiastic as was the appreciation of Mr. MILLS' performance, it was shared by unqualified and unanimous admiration of the instrument on which he played, and which was pronounced by the *élite* of musical science and art present, to be the grandest specimen of the now perfect art of piano building—as inaugurated by STEINWAY & SONS—ever heard on this continent or in Europe, fully justifying the unanimous official report of the International Jury on Musical Instruments at the Paris Exposition, 1867, which says verbatim:

The Pianos of Messrs. Steinway & Sons are equally endowed with the splendid sonority of the instruments of their chief competitor, they possess that striking largeness and volume of tone hitherto unknown, which fills the greatest space. Brilliant in the treble, singing in the middle, and formidable in the bass, this sonority acts with irresistible power on the organs of hearing. In regard to expression, delicate shading, variety of accentuation, the instruments of Messrs. Steinway have over those of their competitors an advantage which cannot be contested. The blow of the hammer is heard much less, and the pianist feels under his hands an action subtle and easy, which permits him at will to be powerful or light, vehement or graceful.

These Pianos are at the same time the instrument of the Virtuoso, who wishes to astonish by the brilliancy of his execution, and of the artist who applies his talent to the music of thought and sentiment, bequeathed to us by the illustrious masters—in one word, they are at the same time the Pianos for the concert-room and the parlor, possessing an exceptional sonority and volume of tone.—Commercial Advertiser.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

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MARRIED.

BEEKMAN—LAWRENCE.—In this City, Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D.D., HENRY RUTGERS BEEKMAN to ISABELLA, daughter of Richard Lawrence.

COLES—REMSEN.—On the 30th of November, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. M. S. Hutton, ISAAC UNDERHILL COLES to CATHARINE SCHUCHARDT, daughter of Henry Rutgers Remsen, all of this City.

HURD—HALSTEAD.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, EBENEZER HURD to Miss JENNY A. HALSTEAD, daughter of Pearson S. Halstead.

MILLS—ST. JOHN.—At Port Jervis, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. O. S. St. John, Rev. SAMUEL W. MILLS, Pastor of the Reformed Church at that place, to Miss AMIRA, daughter of the late Stephen St. John, Esq.

PIPER—COZZENS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 29, at West Point, N. Y., by Rev. J. W. French, D. D., Capt. ALEXANDER PIPER, U. S. A., to ADELAIDE, daughter of the late William B. Cozzens.

RANKIN—DICKINSON.—At Belvidere, N. J., on the 24th inst., by Rev. Geo. F. Dickinson, brother of the bride, assisted by Rev. John Rankin, D. D., father of the groom, and by Rev. Benjamin Kelly, Mr. JOHN C. RANKIN, of New-York City, to Miss ANNA ALETHEA DICKINSON, daughter of Samuel T. Dickinson, Esq., of Belvidere, N. J.

DIED.

ANGELL.—At the residence of her mother, at Carmel, N. Y., on Tuesday, 29th inst., after a lingering illness, AMELIA L., wife of J. C. Angell, of New-York, and daughter of the late Lewis Ludington.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house at Carmel, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Brewster's Station, for the Harlem Railroad train, which leaves 26th-st. at 10½ A. M., returning from Brewster's at 5½ P. M.

ARNOLD.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Nov. 30, HANNAH ARNOLD, aged 74 years.

Funeral services on Friday, at 3 P. M., at No. 404 Classon-av., Brooklyn, near Greene-av.

BALLARD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 30, REBECCA OGDEN BALLARD, relict of William C. Ballard, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, George G. Draper, Bloomfield, on Friday, Dec. 2, at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be at Bloomfield depot on arrival of train leaving foot of Barclay-st. at 11 A. M.

CALDWELL.—On the 29th of November, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. P. Sharer, in Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y., JAMES CALDWELL, of the firm of Caldwell & Co., No. 27 Wall-st., aged 42.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, Dec. 1, at Little Falls.

☞ Montgomery, Ala., papers please copy.

CLOSSEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 29, HENRY CLOSSEY, of this City, for more than thirty years past connected with the house of Hargous & Co.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning next, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 53 West 15th-st.

DAVIS.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 30, ANN DAVIS, aged 79 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Astoria, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HANSON.—On Monday, Nov. 28, at her residence, No. 31½ West 12th-st., MARY HANSON, daughter of the late James and Jane Hanson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 12th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 1½ P. M.

HUSSEY.—In Providence, R. I., Nov. 29, JOHN CLAPP HUSSEY, son of Margaret C. and the late Geo. F. Hussey, of Peekskill, N. Y., in the 16th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from No. 20 West 14th-st., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

LEWIS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Philo and Clarissa Lewis.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARRAGA.—Suddenly, on Nov. 29, FRANCISCO PARRAGA, Ex-Consul-General of United States of Colombia.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 106 East 23d-st., on Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock.

SHAPLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Theodore C. Granis, JUSTINA A. SHAPLEY, daughter of Mrs. H. and the late David A. Shapley, of Hamilton, N. Y.

VALENTINE.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Tuesday, 29th inst., MARY B., wife of J. Frank Valentine, and daughter of John Scott.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Webster-av., Astoria, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Take Astoria cars at Hunter's Point. The remains will be interred at Huntington, Long Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
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QUITTING BUSINESS.—Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, handsomely engraved, $39.
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QUITTING BUSINESS.—Everything marked in plain figures. No charge for looking.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, will close at this office at 10 A. M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 9:30; C and D, 9:10; E and F, 8:55; G and H, 7:10 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 8 o'clock, in Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st. HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President. CHAS. F. SATTERLY, Secretary.

THE MISSOURI HORROR.

Further Particulars of the Butchery and Burning of a Creole Family—What was Witnessed Through a Crack in a Wall.

From Washington County, Mo., Journal, Nov. 24.

On Monday morning our community was shocked beyond description upon learning that a family of French Creoles—DAVID LAPINE, his wife LOUISA and their child, together with Mrs. LAPINE'S sister, MARY CHRISTOPHER, and her child, five in all—had been most brutally murdered, in their cabin, a mile and a half north of Potosi, and their bodies burned to shapeless masses of cinders and ashes in a conflagration of the building. Mr. LAPINE was a very old and innocent citizen, who had been for many years engaged in mining in the various lead-fields of this vicinity. Some three years since he married a woman of like origin as himself, but who had not a good reputation among those of their class in society. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of one child, one of the victims of the cruel massacre. MARY CHRISTOPHER, the sister, has also been an inmate of their cabin during the union.

Sheriff JOHN T. CLARKE, Dr. J. A. BELL and Justice MOLONEY, accompanied by a party of citizens, repaired to the spot as soon as the alarm was given, where a most revolting and horrifying sight awaited them, that of a mass of undistinguishable ruin where the cabin of the victims had stood, and unmistakable evidence of the perpetration of one of the most cruel and bloody tragedies known to the history of any civilized country. Investigations among the ruins of the building disclosed remnants of the bodies of the five victims of the fiendish massacre, so completely consumed by the flames as to render them unrecognizable until after a critical examination by Dr. BELL. Sheriff CLARKE, assisted by several of our most valued citizens, immediately commenced making arrests in the neighborhood in quest of some clue to the perpetrator of the horrid crime, and which were soon crowned with entire success. The most fruitful witness was LEON JOLLY, a boy of about fourteen years of age. On being arrested he informed the Sheriff that he had witnessed the murder of LAPINE and the four other members of his family, on last Saturday night, the 19th inst., at a late hour, by his brother, CHARLES JOLLY, and JOHN ARMSTRONG; that they had come to town that night, procured a jug of whisky, and on their return had stopped at LAPINE'S cabin, burst the door open with an ax stolen for the occasion, and had killed the entire family. He stated that during the commission of the crime he was not permitted to enter the door of the cabin, but witnessed it all through a crack in the wall. Having done their bloody work, the two fiends set fire to the walls of the cabin, and fed the flames until the building was consumed. This occurred about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, as nearly as can be ascertained, and the murderers remained in the neighborhood until an early hour on Monday morning, when they undertook to make their escape. On Monday evening Sheriff CLARKE, with two citizens, Messrs. AMASA FRISSELL and WM. H. BLAINE, set out, mounted, for Jefferson County, on a trail which it was thought the prisoners had taken in their efforts to reach Rush Tower, and cross the Mississippi River. A brief and well-directed pursuit, however, did not afford them any trace of the object of their search. Returning to Hematite they next proceeded to the house of Mrs. DODGE, mother of the two murdered women, who live about a mile from town. Breaking cautiously and with the utmost delicacy the fearful news to her, great was their surprise at her stoical manner and indifferent reply: "Well, I knew they were bad girls, but I think the two men (ARMSTRONG and JOLLY) have done enough now; they ought to be taken up." After similar conversation with the women, the party returned to the house of LOUIS JOLLY, but could hear nothing concerning them. About 9 o'clock Tuesday, the pursuers returned to Hematite, and thence to De Soto, where they mounted themselves and set out for Italian settlement, about two miles northwest of Rush Tower. On the trail they were greatly facilitated by the guidance and kind offices of Mr. W. MCCORMICK, a citizen of the country. The gentleman's judgment was that the fugitives would sooner or later make their way to the house of BELLAGAMBA LUCAS, an Italian with whom JOLLY had lived for a time, or else at the house of a Mr. MAYS, about a mile distant from it. The party repaired to Mr. LUCAS' place at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At this rendezvous they were met by several citizens, who at once enlisted in the effort to capture the fugitives. A consultation resulted in the approach of LUCAS' house by four of these citizens—JAMES IRVIN, NOBLE IRVIN, JOHN ARMSTRONG, (no relation to the pursued, however,) and ROBERT SNOWDELL. Having made the necessary dispositions they soon realized the reward of their search as not far distant, upon hearing the cautious approach of two men to the house, (the voice of one of whom was instantly recognized as that of CHAS. JOLLY.) As soon as the two had entered the house the pursuers divided, passing two to either side of the house, and awaited their opportunity. This soon occurred, when ARMSTRONG and JOLLY had seated themselves at the supper table. Simultaneously they entered at opposite doors of the dining-room, and before the surprised murderers could rise from their seats each was seized from behind and his hands firmly bound with cords. The astonished prisoners stoutly denied their identity and protested against the unceremonious treatment to which they were subjected, until they were confronted by the party from Potosi, when they became silent and hopeless. They were removed to the house of one of the captors, Mr. JAMES IRVIN, where they were guarded during the night, and from whence they were brought to Potosi yesterday and lodged in jail. The remains of the murdered family were carefully gathered and brought to town in a box, in which they were buried in the town cemetery yesterday. Upon this rough casket was traced in a clear, legible hand the following inscription:

"This box contains a portion of the remains of DAVID LAPINE, LOUISA, his wife, and a child of the said DAVID and LOUISA LAPINE; also, those of MARY CHRISTOPHER and her child, found murdered and partially consumed by fire, near Potosi, on Monday, Nov. 21, 1870."

Another Murder in Herkimer County.

Herkimer County Correspondence of Utica Herald.

Indeed, it would seem that violence is becoming the order of the day in this once peaceable community. The Nancy Gardner murder had hardly been stripped of its fresh horror by the lapse of time when the Shaul and Fort shooting affair occurred. Now comes a third violent death. On Saturday morning Coroner BATCHELDER, of this village, received a telegram demanding his services at Ingham's Mills, a small village four miles from Little Falls. This duty he at once attended to, and on the inquest the following facts were brought to light. On Friday evening, Nov. 25, a party of idlers, eight or ten in number, was gathered at a saloon kept by a man named ALMERIN POWELL, and was engaged in shaking dice. Among these was WILLIAM EAKER, a laborer, aged about twenty-five, whose habits were somewhat intemperate, and who, on this occasion, had drank considerable. EAKER and a man named BUTLER played together for an hour, and drank freely together. Among the spectators was JOHN A. WALRATH, who was sitting upon the counter, and who was also a man of intemperate habits. During the evening a number of harsh words passed between EAKER and WALRATH, and the former accused the latter of charging his wife with adultery. WALRATH denied this in angry terms and EAKER called him a liar. WALRATH thereupon rose to his feet in a passion and kicked the latter behind the ear. This put an end to the game. EAKER fell at once to the floor, but rose again and stood at the bar saying that WALRATH would pay for this to-morrow. In a few moments he went out, showing appearance of intoxication. He staggered as he went out and vomited, saying, "I am sick." He walked two rods and then sunk to the ground. He was carried into the house of a brother-in-law named LYMAN SNELL, where they laid him on the floor, supposing him merely to be drunk. He vomited and went to sleep, snoring as though in a heavy slumber. Little attention was paid to him, for no danger was suspected. The next morning, at 8 o'clock, he died. A post-mortem examination was held, and on removing the scalp a circular fracture an inch broad was found over the left ear, and the bones of the skull were forced into the brain, rupturing its blood-vessels. A clot of blood of enormous size was discovered, and its weight proved to be five ounces.

The Police Commissionership—Hall in Hot Water.

From the New-York Free Press.

The publication of the appointment of THOMAS J. BARR as Police Commissioner has raised a perfect storm of indignation among the friends of THOMAS COMAN and MICHAEL NORTON, who denounce Mayor HALL for his action in appointing a relation of PETER B. SWEENY, instead of conferring the position on some one who, in the late excited canvass, carried him so triumphantly through the battle. Before and after election it was generally admitted by Tammany men that Mayor HALL was the weakest candidate on the Tammany ticket, and it was only by superhuman exertions, aided by money and the efforts of such men as COMAN and NORTON, that the "machine" elected HALL. BARR, it is said, did nothing to advance Tammany's interests in the fight, while the real workers spared no exertions to win the day, and ought to be contented with his past rewards.

COMAN, who, by the way, though somewhat brusque in his manner, is noted for his square dealing with his political friends, expected the appointment on the grounds of service, and his friends are very bitter today around the City Hall, and denounce the Mayor in no measured terms, denominating his action in appointing BARR as "an outrage."

Just before the election, NORTON received an autograph letter from the Mayor, promising him the position, and how HALL will pacify NORTON and his friends remains to be seen. It is understood that NORTON will be offered the position of Commissioner of the new Court-house, in lieu of the Police Commissionership.

The affair has created very great excitement among the Tammany politicians, and it is thought will open a very bitter quarrel, in which, no doubt, the Sheriff-elect, BRENNAN, holds the balance of power.

Romantic Elopement—An Irish Blacksmith Wins the Affection of an Illinois Belle.

From the Galesburg (Ill.) Republican, Nov. 25.

The old axiom tells us that "Love laughs at locksmiths," but in the modern age and in this enlightened community we might travesty it by saying that love smiles on blacksmiths. How it happened that this new adaptation occurred may not be uninteresting to our readers. JOHN GIDDINGS is the nomenclature of a sturdy, honest, intelligent, bright-eyed little Irishman, lately employed in the blacksmith shop of Mr. E. D. STODDARD, on Simmons-street. JOHNNY is popular with everybody in these parts, and by his untiring industry has accumulated a couple of thousand dollars and is the owner of some property. One day—no matter how long since it may have been—while JOHNNY was toiling like Tubal Cain at the forge, a young lady passed the door. Brief as was that moment of passing, their eyes met—Dan Cupid had kindled a flame, and it was a clear and decided case of love at sight. By the mysterious and incomprehensible affinity, which is yet so all-powerful, our hero and his lady managed to meet, and that old and beautiful story of undying affection was once more rehearsed to willing and listening ears. It was seldom, however, that they met, as they did not wish the aristocratic relatives of the young lady to discover their love, and thus blast their fond hopes. But the strategems of love are numerous and ingenious, and they adopted the quiet tactics of correspondence to tell their mutual regard for one another. In this instance, at least, the course of love did run remarkably smooth between the parties concerned; but the father of the damsel was horrified, only a few short mornings since, to discover that his daughter had eloped with her lover, and that they had been married in Chicago. At first, he was inclined to be furious, but we now learn that he looks upon the matter calmly, and that he is inclined to accept the situation with resignation. The bridegroom is a worthy young man, and it is the general opinion that he will make an excellent and affectionate husband. Mrs. GIDDINGS, *nee* Miss SARAH EDWARDS, is a lovely and accomplished young lady, and moved in the highest and most aristocratic circles of Galesburg.

Murdered for Five Dollars—A Bachelor Farmer Shot Through the Head.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 28.

On Thursday evening a murder was committed at Fortville, Hancock County, a short distance from this city on the Bellefontaine road, which is horrifying in its details, and more so from the fact that it was committed for a sum of money less than $5 in amount. JOHN A. MESSLER, a well-to-do bachelor farmer in that neighborhood, was found in his barn on Friday afternoon with a bullet-hole in his head, and dead upon the barn floor. It is supposed the murder was committed on Thursday evening, as he was last seen then, and the fact that he lived alone accounts for the body not being found until Friday. The murderer, or murderers, had first shot him through the head with a rifle, the ball entering over the left eye, and leaving the head from just behind the right ear. A stake was then used to beat his brains out, after which the house was ransacked, and less than $5 worth of valuables secured. Mr. MESSLER was an Odd Fellow, and a gentleman very highly respected in the neighborhood. The cause of his death was undoubtedly a desire to plunder his house, but who did the deed is not known, and suspicion points to no one. A dispatch announcing the murder was sent Friday evening to Lieut. STEVENS, of the Police force, who at once set detectives at work looking up the case.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The result of the sales at the Exchange, yesterday, (Nov. 30,) although all the property offered was not disposed of, was a very gratifying one, indicating clearly, as it did, that the market, notwithstanding the rumors of weakness, is still a strong one. The attendance of buyers was large, and in the partition sale made by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., the bidding was quick and spirited, while, as a rule, the prices realized were good. At this transaction, all the houses and lots offered were readily sold, and persons conversant with real estate matters regard the result of this sale as one likely to have a favorable effect upon business. One fact in any event was made clear, namely, that when property is fairly offered, and confidence is felt that bids made will be really received, buyers will present themselves. This was made evident yesterday, and a better feeling was manifested than has been the case for some time past. The main sale of the day was that made by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., the particulars in regard to which are briefly as follows. For the minor details as to size, exact location, and general details of the parcels of property offered, reference is made to the summary annexed:

The sale, as has been said, was one in partition, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee. The property sold, located in different sections of the City, and most of it valuable, belonged to the estate of GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, deceased, and the parties to the action under which the decree of sale was granted are Edwin D. Conover and Emma, his wife, plaintiffs, Martha Ann Conover, widow of Gustavus A. Conover, deceased, Anna Augusta Walton, wife of Isaac M. Walton, Martha Conover Walton, Gustavus Conover Walton, William E. Conover, Josephine Kalbfleisch, Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Charles Conover Kalbfleisch, Elizabeth D. Conover, Martha Ann Conover, the younger, and John T. Conover, in his own right and as administrator, with the will annexed, of Gustavus A. Conover, deceased, defendants. The terms of sale were ten per cent. cash, thirty per cent. on or before Dec. 30, and sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage for one or three years if desired. The aggregate of the sale amounted to $317,100. The improved property is all under lease, which, in each instance, expires May 1, 1871. The yearly rental, as now fixed, is given below. The sale was originally ordered for Nov. 23, but that being the day before Thanksgiving the auction was postponed until yesterday. The following pieces of property were those sold at the prices given, and the names of purchasers, respectively, is also appended.

Premises No. 129 Greenwich-avenue, south-west corner of Horatio-street; three-story brick house and lot; yearly rental $1,000, payable quarterly; started at $7,000, and sold to J. D. LEWIS for $14,700.

Premises No. 127 Greenwich-avenue, south of Horatio-street; five-story brick house and lot; yearly rental $1,975, payable monthly; started at $8,000, and sold to M. LITTMAN for $15,750.

Premises No. 125 Greenwich-avenue, adjoining above; five-story brick house and lot; yearly rental $1,975, payable monthly; started at $10,000, and sold to CHAS. SHULTZ for $15,900.

Premises No. 4 Horatio-street, near Greenwich-avenue; two five-story brick houses and lots; yearly rental $3,835, payable monthly; started at $15,000, and sold to M. LITTMAN for $23,750. (None of the above property was in the best of repair.)

Premises No. 166 West Tenth-street, near Waverley-place; three-story brick house and lot; yearly rental $900, payable quarterly; started at $8,000, and sold to A. T. STEWART for $14,250.

Three lots on the north-east corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and the Bloomingdale road; sold separately: all started at $1,500 each, and sold to THOMAS STOKES for $3,300, (corner lot,) $2,700 and $2,600 respectively.

Premises No. 20 Lexington-avenue, on the north-west corner of Twenty-third-street; two-story stable and lot, 19.6x50; yearly rental $700, payable quarterly; started at $7,000 and sold to WM. LAIMBEER for $13,500.

Premises Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Lexington-avenue, adjoining above, each a similar stable and lot, sold as follows: No. 22, yearly rental, quarterly, $700, sold to Mr. LAIMBEER for $9,500; No. 24, yearly rental $500, same buyer, $9,100; No. 26, yearly rental $500, sold to MORRIS WILKINS for $9,500.

Four lots on the south-west corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, and one lot in the rear on Fifty-seventh-street, sold as follows: Corner lot started at $15,000; sold to B. P. FAIRCHILD for $20,350. Two adjoining lots, on the avenue, started at $10,000 each and sold (separately) both to JOSEPH WEST, one for $11,700 and the other for $11,400. One adjoining lot, on the avenue, started at $10,000 and sold to JOHN B. DYE for $11,700. Rear lot on Fifty-seventh-street, started at $10,000 and sold to B. P. FAIRCHILD for $12,300. The buildings upon these lots, it was stated, rented for $700 per annum, but were subject to removal at the expiration of the lease in May, at the option of the lessee.

Two full-sized lots on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, near Fifth-avenue, adjoining each other; one sold, with the privilege; started at $15,000 and sold to Col. J. M. DAVIES for $23,700 each, he taking both.

Three lots, adjoining each other, on the north side of Eighty-first-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, sold as follows: Lot nearest Fifth-avenue, started at $6,000, sold to RICHARD FISHER for $9,900; the two adjoining lots started at $8,000 each, and sold to T. C. EASTMAN for $10,000 each.

Two lots on the south side of Sixty-sixth-street, west of and near Eighth-avenue, sold with privilege; started at $4,000, and sold to JOSEPH RUDD for $6,600 each.

Premises No. 446 Washington-street, near Watts-street; three-story brick house and lot, yearly rental $420, payable monthly; started at $6,000, and sold to JAMES CROWLEY for $11,500.

Premises No. 450 Washington-street, near Watts-street; three-story brick building and lot, same yearly rental as above, but smaller lot; started at $8,000, and sold to PATRICK CASSIDY for $8,100.

The last-named sale closed out the property belonging to the Conover estate, and a glance at the prices obtained will bear out the assertion made earlier as to the gratifying result. The auctioneers are to be congratulated upon the success attending their efforts, and the owners upon the end achieved. Mr. MULLER subsequently sold the premises known as Nos. 452 and 454 Washington, corner of Watts-street. The corner property brought $14,300, and the house and lot adjoining, No. 452, $8,400. CALVIN STEVENS was the purchaser of both parcels. The business property on Walker-street, near Church-street, comprising a four-story stone-front store and lot, 25 by 100.6, advertised to be sold yesterday, was not disposed of, no adequate bid being received. The five lots on the corner of Ninety-first-street and Fifth-avenue shared the same fate, and were also withdrawn.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. sold nineteen lots located at Spuyten Duyvil Creek, in the vicinity of Two Hundred and Twenty-second-street, and adjoining the Dyckman estate. They were struck off at an average of about $280 per lot, and were all purchased by Mr. B. P. FAIRCHILD. The figure is a fair one, as the land lays low.

The only other sale effected yesterday was made by BLACKWELL & MARKS, the successors of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, and the first sale by the new firm at the Exchange. The property sold is that known as the Garrison Iron mine, comprising 166 acres of land, situated near Garrison's Landing, in Putnam County. The transaction was a legal one, by order of the Court, under the direction of RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq., receiver. The property was sold for cash and brought $4,000, being purchased by C. A. STEVENS, the Vice-President of the old Iron Company, for B. D. LEFEVRE. About four weeks since this same farm was nominally sold at the Exchange for $10,000, and a resale was thus rendered necessary. The transaction yesterday was a bona fide one. BLACKWELL & MARKS also sold at auction on Tuesday, at Clarkstown, in Rockland County, fifteen and three-quarters acres of land to J. MARTINE for $1,575. The property is located on the main road from Nyack to New City Court-house, and belonged to the estate of ARCHIBALD C. BRADY, deceased.

The following adjournments were made yesterday at the Exchange: By JAMES M. MILLER, the sale of four lots, on the south side of Seventieth-street, near Third-avenue, adjourned to Dec. 14; by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, the sale of the leasehold property on the north side of Eighth-street, 158 feet east of Broadway, adjourned to Dec. 21. For today no sales are advertised, and the prospect for public business during the remainder of the week is not particularly bright.

JOHN R. PITKIN announces that, until further notice, he will hold regular auction sales of property at East New-York on Mondays and Saturdays of each week, sales to begin at 2 P. M. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-street, is advertising a large amount of very valuable property at private sale. His list is a full one, comprising both houses and lots, unimproved, in eligible locations. Attention is also called to the desirable property offered by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, and HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.—Partition Sale—Conover Estate.

3-story brick-house and lot, No. 129 Greenwich-av., s. w. corner of Horatio-st., lot 27.6x59x23.1x68.6	$14,700
5-story brick-house and lot, adjoining above, No. 127, w. s. of Greenwich-av., 27 ft. 6 in. s. of Horatio-st., lot 27.6x70.4x25x81.9, house 27.6x about 55	15,750
5-story brick-house and lot, adjoining above, No. 125, w. s. of Greenwich-av., lot 27.6x63.7x25x75.1, house 27.6xabout 55	15,900
2 5-story brick houses and lot, No. 4, s. s. Horatio-st., 101.3 ft. w. of Greenwich-av.; lot 42.3x87.10x50x12.9x10.4x2x20x50.2; front house 37.2 x about 45; rear house 41.9x37.7	23,750
3-story brick house and lot, No. 166, s. s. West 10th-st., 150.2 ft. w. of Waverley-place; lot 25x93.7; house 22x42.6	14,250
1 lot n. e. corner 130th-st. and Bloomingdale road, 24.2x100.2x30.8	3,300
1 lot n. s. Bloomingdale road, adjoining above, 24.2 ft. n. of 130th-st., 25x100	2,700
1 lot adjoining above, e. s. Bloomingdale road, same size	2,600
2-story brick stable and lot, No. 20, w. s. Lexington-av., n. w. corner 23d-st., lot and building 19.6x50	13,500
2-story brick stable and lot, adjoining above, No. 22, w. s. Lexington-av., 19.6 ft. n. of 23d-st., lot and building 19.4x50	9,500
2-story brick stable and lot adjoining, and similar to above, No. 24 Lexington-av	9,100
2-story brick stable and lot adjoining, same size, No. 26 Lexington-av	9,500
1 lot s. w. corner 7th-av. and 57th-st., 25x90	20,350
1 lot adjoining above, w. s. 7th-av., 25 ft. s. of 57th-st., same size	11,700
1 lot adjoining above, w. s. 7th-av., 50 ft. s. of 57th-st., same size	11,400
1 lot adjoining above, w. s. 7th-av., 75 ft. s. of 57th-st., 25.5x90x25x100	11,700
1 lot s. s. 57th-st., 90 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x89x25.3x85.4	12,300
2 lots n. s. 57th-st., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., each 25x100.5, $23,700 each	47,400
1 lot n. s. 81st-st., 170 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.2	9,900
2 lots adjoining above, n. s. 81st-st., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., each 25x102.2, $10,000 each	20,000
2 lots s. s. 66th-st., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x100.5, $6,600 each	13,200
3-story brick house and lot, No. 446, w. s. Washington-st., 82.2 ft. s. of Watts-st., lot 17.11x80.2, house 17.11x38	11,500
3-story brick house and lot, No. 450, w. s. Washington-st., 46.8 ft. s. of Watts-st., lot 18x68.2, house 18x38	8,100

Additional Sales by Same Firm.

2-story brick store and lot, No. 454 Washington-st., s. w. corner Watts-st., lot 23.9x68.2	$2,430
2-story brick store and lot, adjoining above, No. 452, w. s. Washington-st., 23.9 ft. s. of Watts-st., lot 22.10x68.2	8,400

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

8 lots, at about 222d-st., adjoining the Dyckman estate, near Spuyten Duyvil Creek, $280 each	$2,240
11 lots, adjoining above, $285 each	3,135

PUTNAM COUNTY.

By Blackwell & Marks.

Garrison Iron Mine and 166 acres of land near Garrison's Landing, (cash)	$4,000

Suburban Sales Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

By Blackwell & Marks.

15¾ acres of land near Clarkstown, belonging to estate of A. Brady, deceased	$1,575

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., w. s., 40 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 20x50.8	$13,225
New-st., centre line, w. s., 106 ft. e. of L. Chittenden's line, 100x173, E. D.	1,820
Kingsbridge road, w. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, L. Chittenden's map	4,200
Kingsbridge road, w. s., lots Nos. 27 to 42 inclusive, L. Chittenden's map	17,200
Kingsbridge road, plot H, L. Chittenden's map	19,800
Kingsbridge road, plot I, L. Chittenden's map	18,000
Watts-st., n. s., 288.1 ft. e. of Varick-st., 21x55x42.6x—x21.6x76, hs. and ls., one-fifth part	1,400
13th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x103.3	17,000
22d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x98.9	13,249
38th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	6,500
30th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	22,000
47th-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.4x98.9	16,000
50th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x90, h. and l.	22,000
71st-st., s. s., 285 ft. w. of 3d-av., 15x102.2, h. and l.	24,000
7th-st. and 4th-av., n. e. corner, 20x102.2, h. and l.	23,700
81st-st., n. s., between 9th and 10th avs., lot No. 14	5,000
83d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x73.3	9,800
126th-st., n. s., 390 ft. w. of 4th-av., 10x99.11, 1869	2,000
126th-st., n. s., 390 ft. w. of 4th-av., the east, 125x99.11, 1869	21,800
3d-av., e. s., ½ block s. of 121st-st., 25.5x150	20,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Boerum-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	$1,079
Degraw-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 250x179.9	39,250
Dean-st., s. s., 20 ft. n. of Powers-st., 20x80	5,000
Dean-st., n. s., 223 ft. e. of Classon-av., 24.11x100x5x111.6	600
Grand-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. s. e. of 3d-st., 25x71.7 North 1st-st., s. w. s., 225 ft. s. e. of 3d-st., 25x70 } c. a. g.	5,505
High-st., s. s., 126 ft. e. of Gold-st., 19x106.9, 2 hs. and ls.	6,800
Hooper-st., s. s., 224 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 22.4x110	1,600
Imlay-st., s. e. s., 75 ft. n. e. of Ewer-st., 25x80	500
Jewett-st., w. s., between Norman and Nassau avs., 25x100	600
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 233.4 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 16.8x100	825
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x100	7,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 85.2 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 20x67, h. and l.	7,000
3d-st., n. s., 293 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x90, brown-stone h., foreclosure	5,510
North 6th-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. s. e. of 2d-st., 25x100	3,000
10th-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 40.5x180	1,600
11th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 3d-av., 40x100	1,600
Hamilton-av., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Atlantic-av., 100x116.3, q. c., 1866	500
Lafayette-av., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 40x80, hs. and ls., c.	15,000
Lexington-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100	2,500
Utica-av., e. s., 127.10 ft. n. of Warren-st., 52x79.6	1,000
Vernon-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 100x200, c. a. g.	3,200
New-Utrecht, main road, s. w. s., 198.9 ft. n. w. of Bath road, 12,070 square ft.	2,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

New-st., w. s., 202 ft. s. of Wildey-st., 25x76	$450

West Farms.

Madison-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Marble-st., 54x90	$267

White Plains.

Lexington-av., e. s., 143 ft. s. of New-York road, 51x120	$500

Yonkers.

King'sbridge to Church of Mediator road, w. s., 100 ft. s. of said church, 50x163	$2,800

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Wickliffe-st., e. s., 171 ft. n. of Academy-st., 25x131.3	$12,000
Frelinghuysen-av. and Emmett-st., n. e. corner, 25x100	10,500

Bloomfield.

J. Parker to A. Freeman, 3 acres	$15,000

Woodside.

Cottage-st., n. s., 143 ft. e. of upper road to Belleville, 40x130	$2,900

East Orange.

Oak-st. and Elmwood-av., s. w. corner, 200x223	$950

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV.—FULL-SIZED ELEGANT dwelling for sale, at lowest market rate; possession; also, building lot, excavated, near by; both about 48th-st.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED modern high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, for sale low—31st-st. near 4th-av.; possession; also, full-sized dwellings, Murray Hill, 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A—FOR SALE, VERY REASONABLY, in 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x55x98.9; $35,000; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

LEXINGTON-AV.—FOR SALE, WITH IMmediate possession, a desirable high-stoop medium-sized modern dwelling, well built, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV.—LARGE SIZE FOUR-STORY modern complete high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, for sale very reasonably; terms easy; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID FULL-SIZE BROWN-stone house on 39th-st. for sale. Terms easy.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT NO. 311 BROADWAY.—FOR SALE, by [illegible]. The real estate circular [illegible]

No. 72 East Broadway, 2½ s. h. b. h., 16.8x[illegible]	$12,000
Bowery, 4 s. and b. b., 21x75x29; Rent $4,000	35,000
No. 249 Lexington-av., [illegible]	38,000
3d-av., 5 s. and b. b. store and h., [illegible] $4,250	[illegible]
Henry-st., 4 s. h. s. b., 25.1x[illegible]; rent [illegible]	17,000
No. 314 East 20th-st., 3 s. h. b. b., 20x50x92	14,000
36th-st., n. Lexington-av., No. 7 Sniffen-court, stable, 41x19.5	6,500
No. 234 East 21st-st., 2 s. h. s. b., rent $630	5,500
No. 227 East 48th-st., 3 s. h. s. b., 12.6x48x100	15,500
No. 159 East 60th-st., 3½ s. h. s. b., 20x50x100.5	28,000
No. 163 East 60th-st., 3½ s. h. s. b., 20x50x100.5	26,000
No. 315 East 62d-st., 2 s. f. b. b., 17x40, ex. 12, lot 102.2	10,000
No. 121 East 92d-st., 3 s. h. s. b., 12.6x31x80	6,000
109th-st., n. 3d-av., 2½ s. h. s. b., 13.9x32x90	5,000
No. 164 East 117th-st., 2 s. h. s. b., 17x40x100	7,000
No. 233 East 118th-st., 3 s. h. s. f., 19x45, stable, lot 29x100.10	12,000
No. 226 East 118th-st., 3 s. h. s. f., 21x45x100.10	11,000
No. 793 2d-av., 4 s. b. b. store and h., 20x55x80	17,000
132d-st., n. s., 410 ft. w. 5th-av., 25x99.11	3,200
No. 2 [illegible], 3 s. h. s. b. t., 22.6x38x75; rent $1,000	9,000
35th-st., n. 6th-av., 3 s. h. s. b., 23.6x50, ex. 12, lot 98.9	25,000
No. 360 West 19th-st., 3 s. h. s. b., 20x40x77	13,500
No. 307 West 23d-st., 3 s. E. b. b., 12.6x48x105	14,500
No. 341 West 41st-st., 3 s. h. s. b., 20x50x98.9	15,000
No. 18 West 45th-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s., 17x67x100, with fixtures	42,600

VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 182 Grand-st.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

PARK-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—ELEGANT first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 25x65x100 feet; walnut finish throughout, two bay windows, with all modern improvements, completely and tastefully frescoed; carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, and lace curtains included; price $75,000, lowest. Elegant furniture if desired.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK bounded by 5th-av., (Central Park,) Madison-av., 79th (100 feet wide) and 78th sts., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 79th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full detailed statement of this extra valuable property, see advertisement in auction column, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

FRANKLIN-SQUARE.—FOR SALE—A large piece of property on Pearl-st., running through to Water-st., suitable for a large mercantile or manufacturing business; carts can run from Water-st. into the basement of Pearl-st. front. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED first-class dwelling, in perfect order, between 5th and 6th avs. N. B.—This property will be improved in value by the extension of 5th-av.; price reasonable; terms easy; possession; 9th-st.; neighborhood good; lot full depth.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

NEAR BROADWAY, OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.—57th-st., 100 feet wide, paved, medium-size modern desirable dwelling for sale reasonably; terms easy; possession; dwelling is high stoop, brown stone.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

LARGE DOUBLE EXTRA ROOMY mansion, with all modern improvements, and eight full lots, near Broadway and Central Park, on 60th-st., for sale reasonably; possession; location unexceptionable.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE, MODERN, MEDIUM-SIZE, frescoed, well-located four-story English basement brown-stone dwelling, in 39th-st., near 5th-av.; $32,500; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

THIRD-AV., CORNER-STORE PROPerty, well rented, well located, for sale very reasonably; fine present, grand prospective value.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE MODERN FRESCOED beautifully improved dwelling, in 48th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; 20x45, lot 100 feet; possession; $19,500. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

EIGHTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., 51x100 feet; for sale low; location unexceptionable.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—SEVERAL VERY ELIGIBLE blocks, suitable for large institutions, for sale, on very easy terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

MADISON-AV.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, including some magnificent extra-size corners, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS, BELOW AND FRONTing the Park, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

FIFTH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR sale and to rent.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

LOTS ON 60TH AND 61ST STS., between 10th and 11th avs., for sale on easy terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

PARK-AV.—SEVERAL FINE HOUSES, INcluding some desirable corners, for sale cheap.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

SIXTH-AV. BOULEVARD LOTS.—Entire fronts or single lots for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

SIXTH-AV. PROPERTY.—VERY DEsirable corner for sale or to lease.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 54th-st., very near 5th-av., for sale. Terms to suit.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

AN ENTIRE FRONT ON 11TH-AV., with a number of lots on the rear, for sale at a bargain. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 344 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDIDLY LOCATED PROP-ERTY

of about 20 acres,

three minutes from depot and Suspension Bridge,

to be built this year,

opposite the Dyckman estate,

for sale at less than half the prices realized at auction at

the Dyckman sales.

This property is capable of being divided up, and has an immense prospective value.
Terms very easy.
Full particulars of
M. A. J. LYNCH,
Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE GUNTHER ESTATE, AT Jamaica, Long Island. This splendid country-seat of the late C. G. Gunther—was occupied by him fifty years—is now offered for sale. This mansion is spacious, (being 50 by 35,) Mansard roof and cupola; a conservatory, garden of two acres, large orchard and grapery, eight out-buildings, large shade trees. It is beautifully situated on high ground, in full view of the village and surrounding country, with about eight acres of land. It will be sold on easy terms. Also, furniture, paintings, &c. Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st., or WINANS & SANDS, No. 91 Cedar-st., where plans can be seen.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, or house alone, with five lots, or with two; house two stories, basement and attic; no one but owner has lived in it; situated on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; forty minutes from City Hall. For particulars inquire of GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FINE PIECE OF PROPERTY, at South Orange, N. J., on high ground, one hour from New-York; house, barn, 3½ acres of land, lawn, fruit and shade trees, all in fine order; will exchange for improved Brooklyn property. L. FREEMAN,
No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

$1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000.—Pleasant homes within fifty minutes of New-York; five minutes' walk of depot.
J. A. MARTIN, Box No. 74, Rahway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CORNER ON 5TH-AV.—Below 23d-st.; building four-stories, lot extra sized, for twenty-one years.

ALSO,

ON 5TH-AV.—Four stories, 26x70, lot 100 feet, for from one to fifteen years.

ALSO,

ON BROADWAY—Near 23d-st., a four-story full-sized building, for $8,500 per annum.

ALSO,

TO DRY GOODS MEN.—Upper or lower part, or entire building, five stories, 50x200 feet, on Broadway above Grand-st.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE splendid double marble store and basement Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 50x200; well lighted. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—IN WEST 36TH-ST., A TWO-story high-stoop brick house; ten rooms; rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON EAST HOUSTON AND 2D STS.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the leasehold premises running from East Houston to 2d-st., known as No. 294 East Houston-st. and No. 285 2d-st., with the improvements thereon, said premises being twenty feet in width on each street, and sixty-eight feet three inches in depth on the easterly side, and seventy feet nine inches on the westerly side, more or less. The lease is from the Wynkoop estate, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1859, at a rent of $150 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Maps and particulars at the office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety,)

On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,

No. 111 Broadway.

(No postponement on account of bad weather.)

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 78TH AND 79TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 79th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges AS THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 5TH-AV., 78th and 79th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. CARS are running up as far as 86th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the HANDSOMEST portions of the CENTRAL PARK. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, which, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain, if desired, on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every rear, IS RESTRICTED, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 79th-st., thus securing beyond any contingency an UNEXCEPTIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway; or to the auctioneers,

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property late of said Paulding, which is situate in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 235 feet front on the Hudson River, and 350 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.

Also the two-story and verandah house, with the large and valuable lot on which it stands, known as No. 25 North Clover-st., in said city, and heretofore occupied by said Paulding.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 9, 1870.

DEYO SMITH, Assignee,
No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWANN, attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer—Office No. 11 Pine-st.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.
TUESDAY, DEC. 6,

at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Supreme Court sale of six "extra valuable lots," 500 feet from 8th-av. and half way between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, (Broadway.) Lots lay on grade, with fine present and grand prospective value. Maps at No. 11 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 28, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL — $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,

No. 36 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of

WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1870.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1870, and reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1871.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 14, inclusive. By order of the Board.
HARRY E. ROY, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE,
LAND DEPARTMENT,
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, MONDAY, Dec. 5, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the company in Boston on Tuesday, Dec. 6, and the accepted bids declared. Signed, JOHN DUFF, C. H. MCCORMICK, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election for Directors of the third class will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT.
CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

Real Valuation of Property	$33,346,161
Whole Indebtedness only	869,000

ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1870.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all of such certificates bearing date Oct. 15, 1867, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers of one (1) and two hundred and forty-seven, (247,) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers one (1) and one hundred and ninety-two, (192,) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 31st day of December next, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

100 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 11 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF The Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 2,793.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED ABRAHAMS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Alfred Abrahams, of the County of Richmond and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of November, 1870.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
n17-1aw3wTh* No. 315 Broadway.

NO. 2,846.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB SHAFFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Jacob Shaffer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 23d day of November, 1870. JOSEPH M. LIPPINCOTT, Assignee.
Nos. 170 and 172 Greenwich-st., New-York.
n24-1aw3wTh*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE ROAD OR CARRIAGE TEAM.—Something choice, for sale by a private gentleman having no use for them, being of Hambletonian stock, half brothers, six and seven years old, 16 hands high, dark brown, sound and kind, and will step in three minutes; nothing superior is to be found on the market; price $2,500, which is no fancy price. Address G. W. M., Box No. 3,471 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, SIX-teen hands high; kind in all harness. Inquire of JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-TELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $6, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERI-can and English watches, jewelry, silverware, bronzes and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry-stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st., New-York.

Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Dec. 1, will bear interest from that day.

Interest calculated from the first of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on

MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS

from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.

N. J. HAINES, } JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WETMORE, } G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Assets, $2,038,552 63; surplus, $154,551 63.

EXTRA INTEREST OF ONE MONTH will be allowed by the Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, on money deposited on or before Dec. 1. Regular interest, six per cent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 30th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.

The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Dec. 1, 1870, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 ON First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company (Eastern Division) will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date. ZENO SECOR, President.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railway Company, will be paid by the Union Trust Company at their office corner of Broadway and Rector-st., on presentation.

S. M. NEWTON,
Chairman Executive Committee,
Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railway Company.

OFFICE OF KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26, 1870.

THE COUPONS ON THE UNION PA-CIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY Eastern Division, Six per Cent. Gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN (Arkansas Branch) RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 120 Broadway.

COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 ON BONDS of the Arkansas Branch will be paid IN GOLD at this office, free of Government taxes.
H. G. MARQUAND,
Vice-President.

THE COUPONS OF THE METROPOLITAN Gas-Light Company of the City of New-York, due Dec. 1, next, will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.
H. E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1870.

TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD COMPANY of MISSOURI.—Coupons of the first Mortgage Seven per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, due Dec. 1, will be paid on after that date on presentation to CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

THE JANUARY COUPONS ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the West Virginia Wayne County Coal and Iron Railway Company will be paid on presentation at the office of GEO. B. TAYLOR & CO., No. 111 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Elegant shapes and styles.

Paris hand-made and R. Werley's woven Corsets.

Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder-braces, Nursing Corsets.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS,

SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS,

in Hair-cloth,

AND ALL THE LATE NOVELTIES,

including

THE BRIDAL AND DUCHESS TRAINS.

THE PANIER IMPERATRICE SKIRT.

RICH LACES.

BLACK GUIPURE LACES, BLACK THREAD LACES, PT. APPLIQUE, PT. GAZE, DE BRUGES AND DUCHESSES LACES, IN NEW AND RICH DESIGNS. RIBBONS, VELVETS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, SASHES, SCARFS AND BOWS, in all the newest shades. FINE FRENCH FANCY GOODS, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at

MILLER & GRANT'S,

No. 879 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

INDIA GOODS.—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 856 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FEATHERS, FLOWERS and materials THIS DAY at bargains, retail or wholesale; Velvets cut bias; Bonnets and Hats, elegant styles. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Save this.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 73 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of January next. —Dated, New-York, the 27th day of June, 1870.
MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS,
MAHLON APGAR,
SAMUEL TOOKE.
je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER I. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1870. GEORGE L. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. NEVIUS,
Executors, &c.
je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 14 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1870.
SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor.
je9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 178 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.
se15-law6mTh* CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 31 Corlears-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1870.
ROBERT W. BOOTMAN,
je22-law6mTh* Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1869.
E. P. WHEELER, }
M. H. SMITH, } Executors.
d1-law6mTh* C. B. SMITH. }

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

BILLIARD TABLES.

$300 WILL BUY A STANDARD-SIZE billiard-table complete, furnished with the celebrated catgut cushion, slate bed, &c. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre sts.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 30 | Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 15
Calabria, Thursday, Dec. 1 | Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21
China, Wednesday, Dec. 7 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22
Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8 | Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28
Abyssinia, Weds., Dec. 14 | Samaria, Thurs., Dec. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.
Return tickets....$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Australia....Sat.,	Dec. 3	Britannia...Wed.,	Nov. 30
India....Sat.,	Dec. 10	Iowa....Wed.,	Dec. 21
Columbia....Sat.,	Dec. 17	Acadia....Wed.,	Dec. 28
Europa....Sat.,	Dec. 24	Britannia...Wed.,	Jan. 11
Caledonia....Sat.,	Dec. 31	Iowa....Wed.,	Jan. 25
Anglia....Sat.,	Jan. 7	Acadia....Wed.,	Feb. 8

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Dec. 10
PEREIRE.........DAURE....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Jan. 7

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:) TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......Dec. 3, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN,
Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Jan. 4, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin..........	$75	Steerage..........	$30
To London..........	80	To London..........	35
To Halifax, N. S....	20	To Halifax, N. S....	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River
DENMARK, ANDREWS. Saturday, Dec. 3, at 12 M.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 7 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage. $60.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 3, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Dec. 2.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Dec. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,). Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,). Dec. 15
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent, A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience, a situation as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; no other need apply; three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 29 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing, by a very respectable young woman and excellent laundress; French fluting and crimping in the best manner; country or City; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a few more engagements by the week or month; understands all family sewing and dress-making; good City reference. Apply at No. 53 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH-woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook; good City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GO out by the day or week to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; will furnish her own machine, if required. Call at No. 149 East 19th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant American girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or wait on an invalid lady; good City references. Apply for two days at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNtry or City, by a Protestant woman; very respectable and an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, good baker; best references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; can operate on any machine; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse, to take care of a baby or growing children, or assist in chamber-work; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 163 East 44th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; no objection to make herself useful, doing chamber-work, washing, &c.; has several years' City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as child's nurse in a private family, or to take charge of an invalid lady; has seven years' reference from her last place. Call for one day at No. 918 Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; is accustomed to Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Address No. 116 East 32d-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address for two days at No. 63 41st-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress, would assist in chamber-work; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 121 West 37th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of references. Call or address No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a Protestant girl; is competent to take a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle if required; best City reference. Call at No. 628 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who has lived for several years in the best families in the City, to go out by the day as an excellent chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer. Address Mrs. THOMAS, No. 289 1st-av., candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; best of reference given; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; would assist in the washing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook who understands French and American cooking in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERson, a situation as nurse; is accustomed to travel, and can produce seven years' reference. Can be seen at No. 621 2d-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as waitress in a private family; best references. Call at No. 158 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to do fine washing, or chamber-maid and nurse; best City references. Call at No. 14 East 39th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married woman as wet nurse in a private family; milk one month old. Call for two days at No. 363 9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, lately arrived, as chamber-maid and and waitress, or as nurse, and to do sewing. Call at No. 260 West 52d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; a good baker; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call at No. 410 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook in a small private family; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 434 3d-av., corner of 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good cook and washer, or ironer; good reference. Call for two days at No. 477 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is thorough in her duties; highly recommended by her present employer. Call at 242 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook and laundress, or cook alone; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 204 East 20th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUAtions; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; would go together, or would separate. Apply at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse, thoroughly understanding the care of an infant. Apply at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 288 3d-av., in fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; best City reference. Call till suited at No. 160 West 32d-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., will be found experienced servants of all nations, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A DRESS-MAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly will go by the day in families; best of reference. Address No. 138 East 15th-st.

ATTENTION.—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, French, Irish and American help constantly on hand at the office, No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; would take care of grown children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 230 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and laundress, in a first-class private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 34 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant nurse, a situation in a good family; would prefer taking a baby from birth; first-class references from present employer. Can be seen today at No. 49 3d-av., from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of bringing up a baby by hand; or would go as chamber-maid and waitress; can refer to her last employer. Call at No. 250 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dress-making and hair-dressing and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Apply at No. 116 East 32d-st., top floor.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A respectable and trustworthy woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; City reference. Call or address No. 212 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as a first-class waitress; good recommendations; City or country. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands all kinds of fluting and ladies' fineries; best of City reference. Call at No. 419½ 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook and would assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 346 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to engage the washing of gentlemen or families; can wash, iron and understands French fluting. Call on ALICE CARR, No. 204 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; has good reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th-st., in the store.

LADIES REQUIRING STYLISH AND moderate dress-making will be perfectly satisfied by calling on M. A. FERGUSON, 274 West 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as thorough chamber-maid in a private family; would do plain sewing if required; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of references. Call for two days at No. 229 3d-av., over the hardware-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to care of grown children; has good City reference. Call on or address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, No. 313 East 21st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 428 3d-av., near 30th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD COOK; is a superior French, Spanish and German cook, or would go out by the day to serve dinners for parties; is fully capable; the best of City reference from the first families. Apply at No. 349 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, (English,) situations, one as lady's maid, the other as nurse and seamstress, about the 6th or 7th of December. Address J. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, for particulars.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a respectable woman who can bring up a baby on the bottle, or take care of an invalid lady; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 250 East 21st-st., corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PERson, a situation as nurse to one or two children; is capable of taking entire charge of infant; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 202 East 36th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 177 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a very steady and industrious young man; is a thorough groom and coachman, and willing to make himself generally useful; will be found a careful and valuable servant; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last place. Address J. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as coachman and butler, or coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address D. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flower and vegetable garden, &c. Address R. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a small, private family; wages not so much an object as a home; can give good City reference for character and capacity. Address A. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family; has six years' City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 13 East 27th-st., private stable, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, Scotch; he is an excellent hand with horses; has the very best of City reference. Call on or address W. L., No. 201 Fulton-st., seed-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address M. H., corner of 42d-st. and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; the best of City reference given. Call or address L. D., at harness-store, No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man a situation as book-keeper, porter or light work in a manufacturing business; good reference and security given. Address PENMAN, Jersey City Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, by a single man with good City reference; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Address W. R., No. 128 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its capacities; has got the best of City reference. Call or address T. B., No. 53 East [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced young man, with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 125 West 26th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Scotchman as a coachman; four years' reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 Chrystie-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO MAKE fires, work indoors, and make himself generally useful, by a German; can milk and drive. Address SCHILLINGER, No. 164 2d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO MILLINERY HOUSES, &C.—AN experienced clerk is now open to take a prominent position for 1871. Address RELIABLE, Station G, N.Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART WINDOW-SHADE painter; one thoroughly understanding the business can have steady work. Address H. N. WENTWORTH, No. 109 Court-st., Boston, Mass., stating experience and wages expected.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG COLored girl, to do general house-work in a small family a few miles from the City. Address, giving age and residence, H. G., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

CLERK WANTED—ACQUAINTED WITH the retail book, stationery and printing business. Address, stating age, experience, reference, and salary expected, H. A., Station C.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of a mercantile business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of

BEECKMAN, CHAMBERLIN & CO.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the

DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS.

The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence are as follows:

GENERAL PARTNERS.—GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, GEORGE A. CHAMBERLIN, both of the City of New-York, and ALEXANDER T. MOORE, of Orange, in the State of New-Jersey.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.—JOSEPH SELIGMAN and WM. HENRY SMITH, both of the City of New-York.

The amount of capital which said special partners have contributed to the common stock is TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH, to wit: JOSEPH SELIGMAN has contributed the sum of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and WM. HENRY SMITH has contributed the sum of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The partnership is to commence on the fifteenth day of November, 1870, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1873.—New-York, Nov. 15, 1870.

GENERAL PARTNERS, { GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
GEORGE A. CHAMBERLIN,
ALEXANDER T. MOORE.
SPECIAL PARTNERS, { JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
WM. HENRY SMITH.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
P. L. VAN RENSSELAER,
S. V. R. CRUGER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1870.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm of VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER at the same place.
S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1870.

THE FIRM OF HASSLER & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed,) CHARLES W. HASSLER.
NOV. 28, 1870. JUNIUS SMITH.

CHARLES W. HASSLER continues business, as Broker in Bonds and Miscellaneous Securities, at No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WILLIAM COLLINS & BROTHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM COLLINS will continue the business as heretofore at No. 41 Wooster-st.
DEC. 1, 1870. WILLIAM COLLINS.
GEORGE W. COLLINS.

NEW-YORK, NO. 7 BROAD-ST.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership as Commission Stock-Brokers, under the firm name of BOOTH & SMITH.
EDWARD B. BOOTH.
NOV. 28, 1870. JUNIUS SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1870.
THE FIRM OF WOOD & RIECK has been dissolved by mutual consent.
ALEXANDER G. WOOD,
JAMES G. RIECK.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
DEGRAAF AND TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
have the largest and best assorted stock in the City of
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
AND
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board, No. [illegible] West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A private family, occupying a large, double corner house, location first-class, within five minutes of Hamilton Ferry, and two minutes from Court-st. cars, to all ferries, would take a gentleman and lady, to whom they would give two very fine rooms—parlor and bedroom, fire-place in each, hot and cold water, and ample closets,—at a very fair price. Address Box No. 2,793 Post-office, or apply at Room 17, No. 42 Exchange-place.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; reference required. Address, with name, E., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; location between 17th and 20th sts., Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged. Address J. L., Box No. 405 lower Post-office.

NO. 50 WEST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—To let, with or without private table, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, front, consisting of parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms if required; references exchanged.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with newly and handsomely-furnished rooms, without board, by calling to No. 30 West 27th-st., near the Coleman House; references given and required.

A LARGE CONVENIENT FURNISHED sleeping-room, with or without parlor, on second floor, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a private family. For particulars inquire at No. 133 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front room, with bed-room adjoining; suitable for a gentleman and lady; may be obtained with board at reasonable price, at No. 128 and 130 East 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO LET—A ROOM, OR A ROOM AND BEDroom, furnished, without board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; the situation is pleasant and near to cars and restaurants. Apply at No. 114 East 23d-st.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in a private family; references exchanged. No. 946 2d-av., near 50th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET EN suite and singly, to gentlemen only, at No. 63 South Washington-square, corner South 5th-av.; references required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in the modern house, No. 48 West 15th-st., to let to gentlemen, with or without board. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

A DOUBLE ROOM WITH HOT AND cold water, also a single room, to let to gentlemen, with or without board; references. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—A SMALL PRIvate family, just taken this house, have rooms to rent to families or gentlemen, with or without board; references.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, with first-class board, handsomely-furnished rooms. References.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentleman only; references exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished apartments to let, singly or en suite; opposite Hoffman House.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST.—A BEAUTIFULly-furnished second floor to let, with or without board; also single rooms; private table if desired.

NO. 297 5TH-AV.—SUITS OF ROOMS ON second and third floors, with or without private table.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also other rooms, with superior board. No. 53 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. References.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Furnished second floor rooms en suite, to let for the Winter, with private table only.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board. No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE floor, consisting of parlor, private dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., with private table.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to let, without board, in first-class private residence, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 22 Waverley-place.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

(Established A. D. 1820,)
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 927 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.

No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In 4 years 20 have entered College—only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH class for ladies meets EVERY DAY at 11 o'clock, except Saturday, at Mrs. Parks', No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. Pupils are yet admitted this week. Each pupil $25 for a term of twenty-five lessons. Mr. Favarger will also give his attention to one or two more private classes if twelve members meet at one of the pupils' houses. Each member $50.
Mr. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st.

A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, on the old-fashioned New-England plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian; lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 102 West 39th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

WANTED—BY THE WIFE OF AN EPISCOpal minister, in a pleasant parish on the North River, one or two little girls to educate with her own daughters. Inquire of Mr. W. A. DUNCAN, office of Trinity Church, No. 187 Fulton-st., New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGton, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 224 East 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXCELLENT social position, desires a situation in a private family as governess to young children; or as a companion; has traveled abroad; a German family preferred, and a desirable home either in the City or country the chief consideration. Address Box No. 1,258 New-York Post-office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WISHES a position to take charge of the junior department of a school, or to give daily lessons in a family, in the English branches, French and music. Address GOVERNESS, Station L.

A GOVERNESS WANTED BY A FAMILY, about two hours from the City, fully competent to teach the English branches, French and Music. Address or call at No. 51 East 25th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—ON THE MORNING OF NOV. 28, from the residence of W. Simpson, West Morrisania, a pair of black CARRIAGE-HORSES, about fifteen hands high each; the smaller horse of the two has a white spot on the back, under the saddle-seat; the other is entirely black, and knuckled on the hind legs. Also, a light two-seated wagon, half top, blue cloth lining; two lap blankets, one blue, the other brown; a double set of silver-plated harness, with the letter L on the hip-straps. Any information of the same may be left at No. 136 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE BUSINESS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—A small, neatly fitted-up hardware and tool store on 3d-av., with lease of premises. Apply at No. 134 Atlantic-st., near Henry-st., from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE.—STOCK, FIXTURES, GOODwill of fancy store at No. 406 South 4th-st., Williamsburg; must be sold by noon TODAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.

GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 3, AT 8 P. M.
TO BE GIVEN BY
THE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH CLUB
DE L'HARMONIE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

The following distinguished artists will kindly contribute their aid upon the occasion: Mesdames Haller-Dossy, Suzanne Thal, Leydekker, Rosa, Taillefer, MM. Lefranc, Gausins, Predigant, Brunel, Juignet, Edgard, Rousseau, Glatigny.

The entertainment of the evening will comprise:
COMEDY AND VAUDEVILLE,
MUSICAL INTERLUDE,
COMEDY,
VAUDEVILLE,
MUSICAL INTERLUDE.

NOTICE.

The sale of tickets will begin on MONDAY, Nov. 28, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the Fourteenth-street Theatre.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR NOW OPEN.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MUSIC EVERY EVENING.

The HEBREW CHARITY FAIR is for the joint benefit of the "Mount Sinai Hospital" and the "Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society." Will remain open three weeks (Sundays excepted.) Saturdays, from 8 to 11 P. M.; Fridays, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on other days from 2 to 11 P. M. Season tickets, $2. Single admission, 25 cents.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK
FIRE DEPARTMENT
will be given
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.

Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 148 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to
JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

SELECT CONCERT

IN BEHALF OF THE
FRENCH SUFFERERS IN THE PRESENT WAR
at the
HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
Corner of Madison-av. and 26th-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1870,
at 8 o'clock.

S. B. Mills, Mons. Lefranc and other distinguished artists have kindly offered their valuable assistance.

Under the direction of Prof. E. Millet. Tickets, $2; to be had at the door on the night of the concert.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M.,
Mlle. ANTOINETTE BONCONI, Mme. CLARA PERL, Signor GEORGIO RONCONI, J. R. NILSEN, ANTONIO L. MORA.

Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Schirmer's, Ditson's, Pattison's, Pond's, and Association Hall Ticket-office, (Tract Society,) corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

WANTED—A TENOR, FOR AN EPISCOPAL Church, near the City; one having a good voice and willing to sing for a moderate salary. Address TENOR, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

THIS DAY,

THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Catalogues furnished on application to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker.
No. 43 Pine-st.

Next regular auction sale, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, 1870.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED S. JAFFI, Bankrupt.—By virtue of a certain order of the United States District Court, dated Nov. 23, 1870, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the bankrupt above named, seized by me under a warrant in bankruptcy, as follows, viz.: On TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at their sales-room, No. 112 Pearl-street, said property consisting of jet and glass beads and bugles, walking-canes, pipes, leather goods, toy trumpets, slung-shots, iron safe, show-cases, desks, &c.—Dated November.
(Signed,) GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, DEC. 2, AT 10 A. M., AT the sales-room, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, large assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, china, fancy and plated ware, velvet and other carpets; also, Wheeler & Wilson and other sewing-machines, &c.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:15 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Fall and Winter Arrangement.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M. and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M. and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and, Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. | WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

*Daily. ‡For Hackensack only. †For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., as follows:
10:30 A. M.—Railroad Express.
3:45 P.—Montreal Express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SPLENDID TRIUMPH
OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, DEC. 1,
Robertson's Comedy of
CASTE.

Characters by Mr. George Clarke, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. Owen Marlowe, Mr. E. Coleman, Mr. J. Peck, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Emily Mestayer.

Notwithstanding the unabated ATTRACTION of the series of LEGITIMATE COMEDIES, Mr. Wallack is compelled to announce their LAST NIGHTS, in consequence of the early production of THE NEW PLAYS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2—(fifth time)—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ P. M.—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 3—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MONDAY, Dec. 5—(last time)—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
TUESDAY—(last time)—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, will be produced for the first time in America, with entirely NEW SCENERY and appointments, a comedy in four acts, by J. Albery, Esq., entitled
COQUETTES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN COMBINATION.
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, 1870,
AS YOU LIKE IT,
With the following great distribution:
ROSALIND..........MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS
JAQUES..........MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
ORLANDO.....MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY
CHARLES, THE WRESTLER..........MR. JAMES MACE
ADAM..........MR. MARK SMITH
FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
SATURDAY—AS YOU LIKE IT, MATINEE.
IN REHEARSAL—THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
A FEW EVENINGS
LONGER
ONLY.
THE
FAMOUS
PARISIAN COMEDY,
FERNANDE!

For only a few nights. Last Matinee but one SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½.

*** Shortly will be given, with entirely new scenery and a perfect comedy cast, TWELFTH NIGHT; also, LONDON ASSURANCE and MAIDS AS THEY WERE, WIVES AS THEY ARE, for the first times this season. In preparation, SARATOGA.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE SEASON 1870-71.

The Directors have the pleasure of announcing that Hon. CHARLES SUMNER will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of this Association, at

STEINWAY HALL,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY, with its lessons to civilization.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Sale of reserved seats will begin on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.
EDWARD HASLER,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½. EVERY NIGHT at 8.

MR. CHARLES FISH, the challenge bare-back, somersault rider. Equestrianism, Unrivaled Acrobats, Voltigeurs, Gymnasts, Highly-trained Horses, Ponies, &c. 100 LITTLE CHILDREN WANTED, between four and ten years of age, used to dancing, to appear in a fairy spectacle. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

LECTURES

PROF. DOREMUS

Will deliver a Course of four illustrated Lectures on the *Triumphs of Modern Science*, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, THURSDAY, Dec. 8, THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and MONDAY, Dec. 19.

Admission to single Lecture, $1 50. Tickets for the Course, with reserved seats, $5. To be had at the Hall of the Association and at the prominent book and music stores.

STEINWAY HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 2,
LILLIAN S. EDGARTON
will deliver her new lecture entitled
WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING!
being a conservative view of the marriage question.

Tickets for sale at Fifth-avenue Hotel, Brentano's Emporium, Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, Fowler & Wells', and Theatre Office, No. 114 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers EMPIRE STATE, Capt. A. P. OSSWELL, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: EMPIRE STATE 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 24th...9:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th.....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th...10:30 A. M.	Monday, 28th.....8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th.....12:00 M.	Wednesday, 30th. 10:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL Report and Directory of the Association for Improving the condition of the Poor being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately, by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st.

The following officers of the Association, and Chairmen of Ward Committees, are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, No. 365 Greenwich-st.
JNO. D. WOLFE, Vice-President, No. 13 Madison-av.
R. M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary, Room No. 39 Bible House.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South-st.

Wards.
1, 2 and 3. Geo. W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine-st.
4. Chas. Chamberlain, No. 163 South-st.
5. H. S. Terbell, No. 39 Walker-st.
6. Jno. Boyd, No. 12 Franklin-st.
7. Thomas Warren, No. 206 Monroe-st.
8. John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton-st.
9. Daniel French, No. 253 West 14th-st.
10. B. G. Coles, No. 100 Forsyth-st.
11. D. D. Wright, No. 267 7th-st.
12. James Manchester, No. 315 East 120th-st.
13. Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand-st.
14. Henry P. West, No. 183 Grand-st.
15. F. A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th-st.
16. Samuel M. Pond, No. 327 West 23d-st.
17. Samuel B. Smith, No. 228 5th-st.
18. Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st-st.
19. Jos. L. T. Smith, No. 151 East 42d-st.
20. H. D. Ranney, No. 227 West 34th-st.
21. W. B. Bibbins, No. 63 Lexington-av.
22. E. H. Munson, No. 155 West 48th-st.

ELECTED MANAGERS.
Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall-st.
Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front-st.
E. C. Benedict, No. 10 West 10th-st.
J. Boorman Johnston, No. 90 Broadway.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY,
Corresponding Secretary, Room No. 39 Bible House.

WANTED—A GOOD PIANO IN EXCHANGE for lots in New-York Homestead Association—certificates at a premium only. Two lots to exchange. Also wanted, a nice, gentle, family horse, top buggy, harness, and household furniture, in exchange for corner lot, only corner in New-York Homestead Association, Chatham, N. J.

Also four lots, very desirable, to close out certain blocks on Main-av., for good furniture, cash valuation.

Also a very valuable farm, 121 acres, for sale or exchange for house in New-York; located one hour and a quarter from New-York on New-Jersey Central Railroad; good barn, house, hennery, granary, wall, garden, fences, &c. O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer of Furniture and Real Estate,
No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

POLICEMEN, FIREMEN AND BUTCHERS—Get your Rubber Coats, Cap Covers, Boots and Aprons, at the Rubber-store, 6 Park-place, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

In consequence of the approaching engagement of MR. EDWIN BOOTH, the management is compelled to announce the LAST WEEK BUT FOUR, being the [illegible] TO 112TH TIME of MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in his world-renowned character RIP VAN WINKLE, in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.

RIP VAN WINKLE
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Third week of Offenbach's masterpiece,
LES BRIGANDS.
Witnessed in two weeks by upward of 41,930.
delighted visitors.
THE NOVEL WHISPERING CHORUS
and
INCOMPARABLE LAUGHING CHORUS,
nightly hailed with tumultuous enthusiasm, and receiving
DOUBLE AND TREBLE ENCORES.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR
PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, }
AFTERWARD CLOWN. } GEO. L. FOX.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 B'WAY.

EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY Matinee at 2.

The great spectacular burlesque of LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD, after weeks of preparation, with new scenery, gorgeous costumes, new mechanical effects, new music, &c.

Reappearance of Miss LINA EDWIN and first appearance of Miss ADA HARLAND. Performance will commence with ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, in the great burlesque of
PARIS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
THE LYSTER COMIC OPERA TROUPE,
In the BEGGAR'S OPERA.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

MEETINGS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at the Rooms, No. 63 William-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, P. M. By order,
GEORGE WILSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A MONTHly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 681 5th-av.
Send for a circular.

Morning Class now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10. Suitable for ladies desirous of taking a few lessons to learn the Boston. Also, Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock on the same days.

Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. Classes for beginners constantly forming. Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 1, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessees shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.

The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over said road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed, "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelings, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, (now in progress of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.
RUFUS B. BULLOCK.
By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertise," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 2d proximo, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz:

BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
35 feet 4-inch Wire Rope.
539 feet 3½-inch Wire Rope.
2,716 feet 3-inch Wire Rope.
500 feet 2¾-inch Wire Rope.
134 feet 2½-inch Wire Rope.
869 feet 2¼-inch Wire Rope.
987 feet 2-inch Wire Rope.
722 feet 1¾-inch Wire Rope.
250 feet 1⅝-inch Wire Rope.
217 feet 1½-inch Wire Rope.
231 feet 1¼-inch Wire Rope.

All to have a hemp heart and to be of Robling's manufacture, or of a kind equal in all respects, and to be painted; also subject to examination and test.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—In addition to the second division of the Canada Air Line, tenders for which are already invited to be in on 25th November, the directors of the Great Western Railway are now prepared to receive TENDERS for the THIRD OR LAST DIVISION OF THE CANADA AIR LINE, FROM SIMCOE TO CANFIELD, THIRTY MILES.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of Geo. Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after Nov. 28, and sealed tenders marked "Tenders for Construction of Third Division Canada Air Line" must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of
THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1870.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
Chief offices, HAMILTON, Ontario, Nov. 15, 1870.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMER MORRO CASTLE.

The steam-ship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana on Nov. 26, reached this port yesterday. The promptness of Purser A. W. ALBERT, for which we hereby express our thanks, placed us in the immediate receipt of the interesting correspondence printed below.

The News of the Choice of a King—Press Views of the Matter—Executive Clemency—The Elections to the Cortes—Operations of Bandits—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1870.

"The King is dead! Long live the King!" is almost applicable to the present state of affairs in Cuba, so far as the election of the Duke of AOSTA to the throne of the BOURBONS is concerned. The Island of Cuba and its Spaniards merely reflect events in the old country; and I can hardly describe the peculiar satisfaction expressed at his election, and reconcile this fact with the complete apathy manifested and the little stir it has caused. That the Spaniards here are glad that a King has been elected, cannot be doubted. They must have a monarch—somebody to order them around, and if he occasionally puts their great spectacle in sight, namely, the execution of a few dozen rebellious soldiers or citizens, he may even become a general favorite. Ask a Spaniard (and I refer to the intelligent classes as well as to the lower orders) what a King ought to do under certain circumstances, and the answer will invariably be, "*Palo mucho palo*," which, translated, means plenty of thrashing. Republicanism being but sparsely cultivated among the Spaniards in Cuba at the present day, they are very naturally inclined to favor the new monarch. That Prince AMADEO would have been their choice if they had been allowed to vote, is not certain, by any means; the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN would have received fifty votes to his one; but they would have taken an Arab and been satisfied, because the present régime looked too much like a republic, and by a republic they understand something akin to fillibusterism or socialism. They believe that a King will consolidate the nation at home, and consequently raise the reputation of Spain abroad, and, above all, be the main lever of suppressing that exotic of Cuban growth—the insurrection. Only time, however, can tell whether the name of a King and ruler will be potent enough to finish the civil war on the island; until now bayonets have failed to do it.

PRESS VIEWS.

The Havana Press has received the announcement of the election in a manner at once dignified and noncommittal. The *Diario* and *Voz de Cuba* are strong monarchists, but they are stronger Bourbonists, the *Voz* especially. The *Diario*, instead of recounting a history of the old Kings of Spain, (like the *Voz*,) gives an article on the different factions who did and did not vote for him; has not a word to say about the probable change in the country, and like a well-bred courtier, remarks simply: "The high honor of seating himself on the throne of ST. FERDINAND and CHARLES V. (I.?) has fallen to the lot of Prince AMADEO. We salute respectfully the elect of the nation as King of Spain, and only hope to heaven that he will crown himself with glory, and insure the felicity of the nation." This is the *Diario's* view of a change of ruler, and any other man excepting Prince ALFONSO would have been welcomed by both journals in the same manner. The peculiar satire of the Spanish people has already shown itself, and it is more likely that Prince AMADEO will be laughed than driven out of Spain. The Spaniards do not love Italy or Italians; they say that the latter are the only people who never learn their language, and also accuse them of indulging in certain practices to which, however, a great many Spaniards are also addicted. When the word macaroni was mentioned during the performance on Thursday at the Tacon Theatre, a broad grin appeared on the features of each person in the audience, and one of the people sung out clearly from the upper tier, "Stop that—there is no new King in this establishment," which sally produced shouts of laughter. But it is too early yet to see in what manner the internal affairs of the island will be affected by the election.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

If the election of a King will never be of any benefit to Spain, it will not have been without some advantage. When Gen. RODAS received the information of the election he immediately ordered the list of prisoners sentenced to death to be brought to him, and he pardoned twelve of them, selected from all, leaving but few under that sentence now. Nearly all those pardoned were political offenders, and some person of the General's acquaintance requested him to include the name of the famous Spanish Captain SARTRE among the number, but RODAS indignantly refused to grant the request, saying that a man who had disgraced himself, the army and country in such a shameful and criminal manner, was not fit to live. The General has also ordered that three thousand negroes (*emancipados*) be liberated, and he is already signing their freedom papers as fast as they can be made out. Only about three thousand more of this class exist in the island, and the General has made up his mind to have all of them free before or about Christmas, caring little or nothing for the mutterings of those who owned them hitherto or for the complaints of slave-owners, who see a dangerous element introduced among their slaves. When the last lot has been liberated Spain will have ceased to own an interest in negroes, and only then the Government can proceed with energy to abolish slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, either gradually or at once.

THE ELECTIONS TO THE CORTES.

The *Gaceta* has at last published the decree regulating elections for Deputies to the Cortes in Cuba, and giving full explanations as to who are voters. A peculiar feature is contained in the law: "All foreigners who have been domiciled in the island for three years, and pay annually $25 for taxes have a right to vote." I understand that some of our foreign merchants intend to avail themselves of this privilege. The elections will not be held, however, until January, as it will be necessary to go through a great many formalities before the lists of electors are made out, and afterward revised and approved. The island is divided into three election districts. The first comprises the District of Havana and the country lying westward, which in 1862 had a population of 362,131, and which will elect seven Representatives. The Second District consists of Matanzas, Villa Clara, Trinidad, and centre of the island, with 335,745 population and six Representatives. The Third District elects five members, and is composed of Puerto Principe, Santiago de Cuba, and the whole of the eastern portion of Cuba, representing in 1862 a population of 258,019. Thus a total of eighteen members for the Island of Cuba is reached. Quite a large number of Spaniards, and even one or two of the so-called loyal Cubans, are spoken of as candidates, but changes will undoubtedly occur before the election is held. Among the native Cubans mentioned as probable candidates are: Mr. JUAN POEY, of Havana; the brother-in-law of ALDAMA, Marquis of Montelo; Mr. JOSE OLANO, the Count CANOGO, Mr. COLOME, Mr. ALFONSO, Mr. MANUEL DE ARMAS and Mr. FORRIN; but the mention of all these names is based on reports only. The Spaniards, however, are now assuming a very different tone when speaking of the Cubans, and they no longer say "Every Cuban is an insurgent," but they remark very frequently now, "If it had not been for the loyal and neutral Cubans, we would have been done for long ago." And they are quite right in thinking so. If the Cubans had been united to a man, Spanish rule in Cuba would now be a matter of history. Hundreds of wealthy and influential Cubans have been, and are still siding with the Spaniards, while the native Cuban troops, such as the Guines militia, Havana militia, firemen, and thousands of volunteers throughout the island, have done as much and more effective service than the regular troops from Spain.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

As the train of the Matanzas Railroad was passing over the embankment at Ceiba Mocha, one of the axles of the baggage-car broke, and the car fell across the track, covering the track of the Guines Railroad, which runs on the same road bed. The Guines train was close behind, and could not be stopped in time to avoid an accident, by which it was thrown off the track, killing five persons, and wounding over twenty severely. Among the passengers was a young man who got so terribly frightened at the danger to which he had been exposed as to lose completely the power of speech. In six days he has not been able to articulate a word, notwithstanding his efforts to that effect. An operation was performed yesterday, and it is hoped that he will recover the use of speech ere long.

BANDITS' DEEDS.

Within a few leagues of Havana is the pleasant village of Santiago de las Vegas. But the town and its surroundings are beset by a band of very daring robbers, who enter the village in broad daylight and rob houses or else waylay those who travel to and fro on the roads. All efforts to capture the outlaws have been futile, and the Havana journals are filled with complaints from their section of the country. About 200 volunteers and mounted police hunted the robbers last week, but on the following day these robbed a billiard-saloon and barroom within gunshot of the Governor's house. Large sums of money have been offered for the discovery of the guilty, but the country people fear the bandits and their revenge more than they do the Government, and they keep silent accordingly.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Spanish gun-boat *Victoria de las Tunas*, formerly the blockade-runner *Lillian*, is now ashore at the entrance of the Mariel Harbor, and will probably prove a total loss. Assistance has gone to her from here....The Prussian gunboat *Meteor* went to sea on Tuesday morning, but returned shortly after on account of the heavy sea running....The United States frigate *Congress* is now in the Harbor of Havana, officers and crew well....The insurgents have burnt several plantations and threaten to burn many more....Cane-grinding has begun near Trinidad and Remedios....Consul-General BIDDLE has returned from the north....The Bazaar for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum is now in operation, but it does not produce any favorable result, as compared with former years....The weather is pleasant and the city healthy.

QUASIMODO.

A QUEER STORY.

How Three Poor Fellows Were Gulled—What Led to the Recent Hunt for Kidd's Treasures on the Hudson Shores—A Picture of a Fortune-Teller's Den—A Sharper Makes $2,400 and Runs Away.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870.

One of the most ingenious confidence operations that has ever disturbed the "spirits" of the pirate-haunted Hudson has just been exposed. Last week it was announced in the New-York papers that a party of four adventurers, acting under the revelation of dreams and the orders of a clairvoyant, had, after months of persistent digging in various places along the Hudson River Highland shores, discovered an iron chest containing $7,000 in Spanish doubloons, English sovereigns and jewelry—the secreted treasures of the ancient pirate, Capt. KIDD. The story seemed too incredible to believe, but was vouched for by several eye-witnesses. But it now appears that the treasure-diggers unconsciously furnished the facts themselves. Today at about 9 o'clock A. M., Detectives BAKER and CLINTON, accompanied by three of the treasure-hunters named JOHN MEARNS, JAMES VREDENBURG and HARRY TUTTLE, arrived at this place by the Hudson River train, and procuring the services of a boatman and guide, rowed down to the scene of the late explosion, where the iron chest was found. It is about a mile below Iona Island, on the west shore, where the wild and uninhabited mountain rises in a very steep inclination from the water's edge, and the only possible approach is by a small boat through shoal water on the river side. Grappling drags were thrown overboard, and the place where the rusty iron chest had been thrown on the Sunday night of its alleged discovery, was thoroughly raked. In less than an hour the looked-for article was caught, raised to the surface, and taken on board. Next, the shore was reached, and the rotting, green-slimed piece of the wreck, supposed to be that of KIDD'S sunken vessel, was examined. The latter proved to be portions of an abandoned sloop, now half submerged in the mud just below Newburg, on the west shore. The party at once returned to Peekskill and took the train to New-York, where a warrant of arrest against DAVID H. BRIGGS for "obtaining money by trick, device and fraud," will be applied for to-night.

THE PLOT.

The affidavit made by JOHN MEARNS, and signed by his two fellow dupes, discloses the following facts:

"BRIGGS is a silversmith, and lived on Eighth-avenue, near Sixtieth-street. He said he worked in Maiden-lane, but I can't find any one that knows him by that name. I believe he lived by humbugging people in this way or some other. I met him at a Spiritualist seance in Grand-street, Williamsburg, last Winter. We are all Spiritualists. Well, he came to me last Spring, and said he had had a dream, three times over the same way, and had seen and talked with spirits; and they showed him the place where a ship's wreck was lying at the bottom of the river, near the shore, just below an Island on the Hudson River, not quite up to West Point. They said a rusty iron chest full of gold and silver money and jewelry was in that wreck. All one needed to do, he said, was to go and get it. Then there was another place up among the rocks on the mountain side. In a cave, was pots and boxes of diamonds, jewelry, spoons, bullion, and lots of precious things. We all went to an old wench, who lives in an alley near the Brooklyn Navy-yard, not far from the Military Park. It was a filthy place. She had a dark room, and a table in it contained a human skull and bones. She burned some drugs and had a mumbling to herself, and then told us where to go and dig. BRIGGS then proposed that we should all put in and make up $500 and go to work, living on that as a general fund. We chartered a boat and went and dug. Twice the Police came upon us, thinking we were river thieves. We worked a good part of the Summer. BRIGGS would go down and see the wench now and then, as he said, to get directions, and he would ask for money to pay for the drugs that he burned in the lamp to make the "charm." We kept on giving him money. I gave $600; VREDENBURG gave him $900, and TUTTLE gave nearly $900. After a while we gave up the other places and tried to find the wreck that was full of treasure. We worked about three weeks, dragging the river. We dared not do anything by day, for the 'charm' would not work in daylight, and besides, if we did, other fellows would find out our secret, and perhaps come and get the prize. BRIGGS was in New-York much of the time. We had a hut, and boarded ourselves, hiding our boat by day, only going over to Garrison's or Peekskill, for groceries. Once we went to Newburg, and read in the paper about "Hudson River Pirates," and knew it was all on our account, so we kept more careful. Finally BRIGGS said that a great piece of ledge-rock that had fallen from above concealed the wreck. So we drilled into it, in four places. First, we tried small blasts; but finally we put in a great big one, in the centre, with twelve pounds of coarse powder. Sunday night, a week ago, we fired it at 12. The rock was all split apart. BRIGGS rushed down in the water to his waist and hollered: 'Now we've got it! Here it is!' and we all took hold and pulled out the wreck. In it was this iron chest. We broke it open and found it full of coin. BRIGGS said it was all gold doubloons and gave us some bright ones. The rest were all black and covered with mud—as he said from age. We heard some one coming, and hurried and put all the coin bags. Then BRIGGS took the iron chest and sunk it in the river. That is the last we have seen of him. When we got to New-York we had the coins examined, and found that, except the few pieces he had put in our hands, the whole collection was a lot of old copper American and English pennies mixed with mud. We believe he has swindled us out of $2,400, our hard-earned savings."

THE WONDERFUL CHEST.

The chest fished up proves to be a condemned iron box used by some Express Company. Even the rust on it seems artificial, and was probably made by acids. Undoubtedly a most complete swindle has been executed. Some of the stuff used in the "charm" was found to be cascarilla bark and alcohol, with chlorate of potash and nitric acid. The rotten old form of the wreck must have been towed from its muddy bed just below Newburg, and then the chest and mock treasure on it sunk just beside the ledge that was blasted. Previous to BRIGGS' last appearance on the spot, he asked for more money, which was refused, as the diggers were getting discouraged. They are all mechanics, and declare if they catch BRIGGS they will promptly send him off to the hold of spirits. The probability is that he has sailed for England, which is his native place. Very few traces of the explosion are visible where the chest was found.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Senator SUMNER'S lecture, at Steinway Hall, to-night, on "The Duel Between France and Germany," is sure to draw a large audience. The lecture is delivered before the Mercantile Library Association. Senator SUMNER lectured on Tuesday night at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

A poor Irishman, named MAHAN, a licensed dealer by occupation, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of selling liquor without a license at his shanty, located on what is known as "Nanny-Goat Hill," in the vicinity of Sixty-ninth-street and Second-avenue. It was found that the contents of the place consisted of a few cabbages and about half a barrel of potatoes, worth less than $10. The complainant was one JOSEPH G. HEARD, who preferred similar charges against two other persons. The accused claimed that an attempt was made to blackmail him. They were discharged on their own recognizances by Commissioner SHIELDS.

A letter-carrier named UROSCH RADOSAVLEVITS, residing at No. 115 Norfolk-street, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of embezzling a letter. He was held in $5,000 bail to appear for examination at the United States Commissioner's office.

A large blue envelope, addressed to Marshal SHARPE, and containing papers valuable only to him, was lost in the vicinity of Tompkins-square. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to the Marshal's office.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, EUGENE DOUSH and GUSTAVE MARTIN, both boys under seventeen years of age, were charged with breaking into the cigar store of WILLIAM STARKE, No. 169 Essex-street, yesterday morning. The prisoners were detected in attempting to force open the door with a "jimmy," and were arrested. They were held to answer.

Mr. GEORGE B. FELLOWS appeared before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for the purpose of becoming bondsman for the seven men who were recently arrested on Broadway on a charge of counterfeiting. On ascertaining the character of the complaint against the accused, he declined to act as surety.

Counsel for ADOLPH KEEP, a boy, alleged to be implicated in the counterfeiting operations of DAVID HERRING and ALEXIS NICHOLAS, the Russian who was recently convicted, demanded an examination for the prisoner, yesterday. Commissioner WHITE fixed the examination for today.

District-Attorney DAVIS has addressed circulars to the different United States Commissioners, requesting them to notify his office before commencing criminal proceedings against persons accused of crime.

An explosion of a liquid gas-lamp occurred in the basement of No. 126 William-street, yesterday morning, doing some little damage to the stock of CHARLES BLOHE, basket manufacturer.

The saloon No. 346 East Thirty-second-street, was set on fire yesterday morning by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

JAS. HAMMEL, nineteen years of age, living at No. 211 West Houston-street, while intoxicated yesterday morning, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to an iron railing of a house near his residence, using a long woolen scarf as a rope. He was discovered by Officer HARVEY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who was upon post, and cut down before any serious injury had resulted. He was locked up in the Greenwich-street Police Station.

THOMAS SMITH, of No. 42 Cannon-street, accidentally shot himself in the leg yesterday morning, while carelessly handling a pistol, in Forty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue. He was taken home.

The Board of Police yesterday approved a schedule of apportionment of the Police force among the several Precincts submitted by Superintendent KELSO, and transferred a large number of patrolmen as a consequence. The transfers were principally from the Twelfth Precinct to the Thirty second, and were confined altogether to the up-town Precincts, except that there were a few sent to the Twenty-sixth Precinct.

Coroner ROLLINS opened the inquest, yesterday, in the case of EDWARD HINES, who was shot on Sunday, in Sixteenth-street, by HENRY MCNEVINS. As the witnesses to the affray were absent at the funeral of the deceased, the inquest was adjourned until Friday. Sergt. JOSEPH NICHOLSON testified that HINES had fully identified the prisoner as his assailant.

The first of Prof. DOREMUS' course of five illustrated lectures on "The Triumphs of Modern Science" will be delivered to-night at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The mere announcement is sufficient promise of an evening well spent to all who go to hear him—and their name will be legion.

GEORGE E. TUCK was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of obtaining $37 from CHARLES RULLMANN, of No. 5½ Pine-street, by means of a false check on the First National Bank. The Magistrate held the prisoner for trial.

WALTER BURKE, aged sixteen, and PATRICK DOYLE, aged fourteen, stole three overcoats and three pairs of pantaloons, valued at $97, from the store of JESSIE LEWIS, at No. 116 Baxter-street, but were overtaken and arrested with the property in their possession. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, the accused were remanded for trial at the General Sessions.

Owing to the indisposition of Justice DOWLING, yesterday, the examination in the case of Dr. THOMAS LOOKUP EVANS, accused of medical malpractice, did not take place. A large crowd of spectators, who came in hope of hearing "rich" developments, were accordingly disappointed.

An unknown man, respectably dressed, was found yesterday afternoon at the corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street in an insensible condition, and died before aid could be summoned. The body was removed to the Morgue.

The General Committee appointed at a meeting of the Assistant Marshals employed in taking the last census, met at Runk's Hall, No. 274 Grand-street, yesterday evening, G. W. WEED presiding. Messrs. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, CHARLES A. PAVIS and PATRICK MACK were appointed a committee to go to Washington to present a petition to Congress asking an increase of pay.

The funeral of Rev. Father TRAINOR, whose death we announced yesterday, will take place at the Church of the Transfiguration at 9 o'clock this morning. Rev. Father HASSON, of Peekskill, will preach the funeral sermon. The body will be interred in the vault of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Temperance Society attached to the church, and all the school children, will attend the body to the Cathedral. The Guild of the Holy Cross and the St. Vincent de Paul Society will also form part of the cortége. The Transfiguration Temperance Society have draped their hall and the front of the school-house with black and white cloth.

Mrs. CATHARINE EDWARDS, aged seventy, was found dead in her bed, yesterday, at No. 211 Eighth-avenue. She applied for lodging the night before, and as a bottle labeled laudanum was found by her side, it is supposed that she committed suicide.

Four sudden deaths occurred yesterday, in this City, from natural causes.

The funeral of the late Dr. GOWANS, one of the oldest book-sellers in this City, whose obituary has been given in these columns, took place, yesterday, at the Thirty-fourth-street Presbyterian Church. The trade was largely represented, and nearly all of the down-town book-stores were closed out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

In retaking the census of this City enumerators are only expected to obtain information as to name, age, nativity and occupation. Marshal SHARPE expects to commence the work in a few days. He has selected a fine corps of Assistant Marshals.

BROOKLYN.

PHILIP CLUGH, of Bartlett-street, near Throop-avenue, was committed by Judge BUCKLEY, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury for receiving stolen goods from children. He had been, it appeared, in the habit of keeping an open market for the sale of all the spoil captured by the ragged urchins of his section of the city.

Today at noon the newly-appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Third District, Gen. JAMES JOURDAN, will assume control of the office. He states that he has no intention of making any changes at present in the *personnel* of the Department.

There were 250 men discharged from the Department of Civil Engineering in the Navy-yard last night. This, it is believed, will, for the present, at least, close the list of dismissals.

Coroner WHITEHILL held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of BERNARD FLYNN, aged one year, who died on Tuesday night at No. 55 South First-street, of burns accidentally received on the night of Nov. 21. According to the statement of the father, it appeared that the mother, BRIDGET, is an habitual drunkard, and that on the night in question, while under the influence of liquor, she fell upon the stove in the room, with the child in her arms, and thus caused it to receive the injuries that ended in its death. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

United States Commissioner WINSLOW, in the United States Court, yesterday, fixed the security to be required of the assignee of the Central Bank, SILAS B. DUTCHER, at $125,000. It is expected that the collectable assets of the bank will greatly exceed that amount, but since the law requires the money, as soon as collected, to be deposited in the City Bank, there is no likelihood of the assignee having more than the sum named on hand at any one time.

Mr. GERALD R. LAWLER was appointed Secretary of the Board of Excise, yesterday, in place of Capt. WILLIAM L. ELLSWORTH, resigned.

Police Capt. MCLAUGHLIN, of the Eighth Precinct, was transferred yesterday to the Ninth, and Capt. O'NEIL, of the Ninth, was assigned to the former position of MCLAUGHLIN.

LEWIS WILLIAMS, who has had occasion to sue at least half the insurance companies in this State, to recover the amount of certain policies issued by them on a building of his that was destroyed in New-York in 1868, brought action yesterday in the Supreme Court against the People's Fire Insurance Company to recover $3,000. All the circumstances attending these cases have been published several times in connection with the others. The present case is still on.

Last evening the grocery store of Mrs. CELIA DOUGHERTY, No. 273 Water-street, was set on fire by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp, and the stock and building was damaged to the extent of $700. Insured in the Brooklyn Company for $2,500.

JAMES NICKOLSON, aged fourteen years, while in Fulton-street yesterday, was robbed of a bundle of clothing by a man who asked him to run on an errand, and then made off with the bundle.

HENRY H. STORMS, owner of the propeller *R. S. Carter*, brought action in the United States Court yesterday, against the propeller *Lafayette*, to recover $2,000 for damage inflicted on his vessel by the latter's colliding with it in the Atlantic basin on the night of Oct. 6, 1869. The case is still on.

The Fire Commissioners met yesterday at their head-quarters, in Jay-street, and promoted GEO J. REED, foreman of Engine Company No. 1, to be Chief Engineer for South Brooklyn. GILFILLAN BURNS was promoted to fill the place made vacant by REED'S advancement.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, keeper of a livery stable, brought action, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, against Ex-Street Commissioner FRIEL and the City of Brooklyn, to recover $2,500 for injuries done to a valuable horse and carriage of his, one night in September, 1869, on Warren-street, by the negligence of the defendant, who left a certain excavation unguarded, so that the horse and carriage fell in. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1,338.

Now that the election is over the number of employes connected with the Water Board is to be decreased, probably on Saturday night, by about 200.

LONG ISLAND.

An important school meeting was held Tuesday night, in Ashenbach's Hall, College Point, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of erecting a new school-house. In the act passed by the last Legislature, authorizing the bonding of the village for the improvement of the streets and highways, there was a clause authorizing the school district to borrow $12,000, for the purpose of erecting a new school-house. E. PLATT STRATTON, JOHN HEPEMIEL, and JOHN TRACY, were appointed a committee to take the subject into consideration, and report at some future meeting, which they were authorized to call.

Yesterday afternoon a colored citizen of Brooklyn, named CHARLES HENRY JARVIS, was arraigned before Justice SNEDEKER, in Jamaica, on a charge of having forged the name of JAMES WRIGHT, a contractor, to several notes. He confessed his guilt, and was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The following persons were yesterday appointed members of the Excise Board for Long Island City by Mayor DITMARS: J. W. AMBROSE, of the First Ward; DANIEL CALLAHAN, of the Third Ward, and JOHN R. MANES, of the Fourth Ward.

On Tuesday evening an enthusiastic meeting was held at Freygang's Hall, Whitestone, by the tax reformers, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Trustee of the village, to be elected next Monday. Col. D. M. TALMADGE and R. S. MUNSON, Esq., were nominated.

On Tuesday night an unoccupied barn belonging to ANDREW LAWRANCE, Newtown, was completely destroyed by fire. It is supposed that the fire was the work of incendiaries, and that a young gang who were interested in getting out the Fire Department of Newtown and the adjoining village of Winfield, are responsible for the act.

NEW-JERSEY.

A very singular accident occurred on the New-Jersey Railroad on Monday afternoon. A stick of wood fell from the tender of a passenger train and struck the locomotive of a train going in the opposite direction. It was caught by the engine and thrown back, entering the window of a passenger car, and striking a gentleman named MARTIN with such force as to break his arm.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER lectured at the First Baptist Church, in Newark, last night, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. He delivered his new lecture, "The Household," and a very large audience enjoyed it.

A German, named EBBLER, was accosted by a stranger on Fourth-street, Hoboken, on Tuesday night, who asked to know the time. EBBLER took out his watch for the purpose of giving him the time, when the man knocked him down, took the watch and fled.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The City Clerk presented an order from the Supreme Court, to show cause why the original estimate for the support of the Police Department had not been allowed. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel. The Finance Committee was instructed to negotiate a loan of $200,000, on bonds, at a rate not less than 99, in anticipation of assessments for street improvements. A proposition to erect a bell-tower at Engine-house No. 2 was referred to the Committee.

The Hoboken Council has notified the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, through the Corporation Counsel, that unless the obstructions to the drainage of Hoboken-avenue be removed, suit will be commenced against the Company.

FREDERICK BAKER, a young man living in the Eleventh Ward, Jersey City, was yesterday arrested by United States Marshal ONSLOW, on a charge of repeating. Commissioner ROMAINE held him in $2,000 bail to answer. BAKER has been absent from the city since election day.

An attempt to rob the County Clerk's office at Hudson City was made about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The burglars attracted the attention of the private watchman, who fired upon them. The men made their escape.

The men forming the so-called Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Company were yesterday again arrested on a charge made by a Mr. HOYT, of Hoboken, that they sold him short weight. Mr. HOYT had paid for 1,700 pounds, which, when taken to the city scales, was found to weigh only 1,470 pounds.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—American Securities opened and closed quiet. Stocks opened quiet and closed firm. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92½	93⅛	93⅜
Consols for account	92⅝	93⅛	93⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	88⅞	88	88⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	87½	87⅛	87⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅝		90
United States 10-40s	87		87⅛
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	111		111⅛
Erie Railroad Shares	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝
At. & Gt. West. R.R. Shares	28		28

FRANKFORT, Nov. 30.—American Securities steady; Five-twenty bonds, 94¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened quiet and steady, and closed steady; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans at 9⅜d.@9½d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 2,500 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS closed firmer. PROVISIONS—Pork, 105s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. LARD declining. CHEESE, 72s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. BEEF, 117s. 6d. ℔ tierce for new. BACON, 56s. ℔ cwt. for new Short-rib Middles. TURPENTINE, 32s., an advance of 6d. LINSEED-OIL, £31 10s. Refined PETROLEUM opened easier.

LONDON, Nov. 30—4½ P. M.—TALLOW declining; sales at 43s. Refined PETROLEUM firmer, at 1s. 7d. TURPENTINE firmer, at 33s. 9d.@34s. Calcutta LINSEED opened declining. SUGAR, on the spot, opened firmer.

ANTWERP, Nov. 30.—Petroleum is quoted at 50 francs for Standard White American.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,000 bbls.; Wheat, 308,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS by rail—Corn, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and heavy; sales, 75,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, by sample, at $1 10; one car-lot Amber Winter at $1 35; 6,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 17½. CORN dull; new Western offered at 68c. OATS dull; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 50c. RYE firm; sales 400 bushels Western at 90c. BARLEY neglected. PEAS—Market bare. SEEDS dull, but firm; $6 for medium clover; $5@$5 25 for Timothy. PORK quoted at $22 50. LARD quiet at 14¼c.@14½c. HIGHWINES neglected; nominally 90c. CATTLE—Receipts very liberal, being 357 cars against 222 same day last week. The market is lower, say ½ cent; the trade was active at the decline; sales were made of 172 head Ohio Steers, ranging 1,108@1,439 lbs., at $5 75@$7 50; 173 head Kentucky, averaging 1,298 lbs., at $7, and 73 do., 1,177 lbs., at $6 37½; 206 Illinois, 1,242@1,351 lbs., at $6 30@$7 25; 72 Indiana, 1,216 lbs., $6 12½; 204 Michigan, 1,190@1,255 lbs., at $5 25; 40 Canadas, 1,098 lbs., at $5 62½, and 16 Canada Oxen, 1,419 lbs., at $4 75. SHEEP—The market is dull; sales, 422 head Ohio, averaging 82 lbs., at $4; 689 head Michigan, 80@83 lbs., at $3 50@$3 75; 212 head Kentucky, 81 lbs., at $3 75; 47 head Canada, 135 lbs., $5, and 81 head Canada Lambs, 91 lbs., at $6. HOGS better; sales at $6 65@$6 70 for common to extra.

OSWEGO, Nov. 30.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales of 1,800 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber White; $7 50 for White, and $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 38; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 30. CORN dull; sales 1,400 bushels at 81c.@82c. OATS quiet; sales at 58c. for Western. BARLEY inactive. RYE dull; sales 6,000 bushels Canada at [illegible] in bond. PEAS scarce; sales 1,400 bushels [illegible] Canada at [illegible] in bond. CORN-MEAL—Sales at [illegible] for bolted; $1 70 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts $18@$20; Shipstuffs $24@$26; Middlings $28@$32 ℔ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES—Sales at 88c. ℔ gallon. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11¼c.; Barley, 9½c.@10c.; Rye, 10½c. to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 50c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $6 60; to Albany, $5 ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—31,000 bushels Wheat, 214,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—47,000 bushels Wheat, 20,100 bushels Barley, 8,400 bushels Rye. The amount of Grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego at noon yesterday, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Wheat, 1,063,000 bushels; Corn, 61,000 bushels; Oats, 191,000 bushels; Barley, 529,000 bushels; Rye, 21,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—COTTON steady, with a moderate demand; Middling, 15¼c. FLOUR dull and drooping at $4 50@$5 50. WHEAT dull and drooping; Red, $1 15@$1 17. CORN firm and scarce at 51c.@53c. RYE advancing, with a fair demand at 85c.@87c. OATS steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 43c.@45c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. Mess PORK held higher; asking $19 25; sales at $19. LARD quiet and unchanged. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; Shoulders, 18 to 20 days in salt, 7c.@7¼c.; Sides—10¼c. for Clear Rib, 12c. for Clear, loose; 1¼c. higher packed. BACON in limited demand at 13c. for Shoulders; 15c.@15¼c. for Sides. HOGS in fair demand and higher at $4. WHISKY dull and unsettled; 83c.@84c. asked; 82c.@83c. offered. GREEN MEATS—6c. for Shoulders, 8¼c. for Sides, 10c.@10½c. for Hams. EXCHANGE par.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras dull and weak. WHEAT—No. 2 fairly active; sales at $1 04; afternoon dull. CORN panicky; early sales at 51¼c.; No. 2 closed at 53¼c. No. 2 closed at 53¼c.; afternoon inactive at 53c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 38¼c. RYE dull and lower; sales at 68c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 77c.@78c. HIGHWINES almost nominal at 84¼c. for iron-bound. Mess PORK closed at $19@$19 50, cash; $18 50, seller December. LARD, 12c. Short Rib MIDDLES, 9¼c.@10c. Dressed HOGS nominal at $7@$7 50, dividing on 200 lbs.; live Hogs dull at $5 85@$6 65. CATTLE quiet at $2 50@$7. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 96,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—COTTON—Demand light; Middling Upland, 16¼c.; Middling Orleans, 16¼c.@16½c. BARK—No. 1 Quercitron, $25. CLOVERSEED in good demand at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb. FLOUR very flat; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $5@$5 25; North-western Extra Family, $5 50@$6 50; Pennsylvania do., $5 75@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio do., $6@$7; Fancy, $7 25@$8. WHEAT in fair demand; Ohio and Indiana Red, $1 39@$1 42; Amber, $1 45@$1 50. RYE sells at 93c. CORN drooping; Old Yellow at 80c.@83c.; New, 75c.@78c. OATS firm; 53c.@56c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS—Small business. Mess PORK, $23. LARD dull at 13c.@14c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 23c. WHISKY firm at 92c.

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 30.—The market for WHEAT unchanged; Amber State and Western, $1 35@$1 45; White State and Western, $1 45@$1 65; Extra Amber, $1 45@$1 50; Diehl, $1 70@$1 75. RYE in limited demand at 93c.@95c. for Western; $1 for State. CORN steady; sales new Mixed Western at 85c.@87c.; old do., 87c.@90c.; new round Yellow, 88c.@90c. BARLEY dull; two-rowed State, 80c.@90c.; six-rowed do., 95c.@$1.; Canada East, 90c.@$1; Canada West, 95c.@$1 15. BARLEY-MALT unchanged; city-made from six-rowed State Barley, $1 25, and Canada West, $1 35@$1 40. OATS dull and weak at 58c.@61c. for Western and State.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Winter, inspected, $1 28; sample lots, seller December, $1 24@$1 25. CORN dull at 55c.@60c. OATS firm at 42c.@45c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE dull at 65c.@70c. HIGHWINES steady at 86c. TOBACCO firm. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. LARD—Jobbing sales of choice at 12½c. CATTLE dull and unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $6@$6 50. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 2,200 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—COTTON easier; Middling offered at 15¼c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 200 bales; coastwise, 600 bales; total, 800 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 460 bales; coastwise, 100 bales; stock, 7,073 bales. FLOUR active but weak. WHEAT dull; choice White, $1 70; Yellow, $1 19@$1 30@$1 75. CORN dull and lower; White, 70c.; Yellow, 79c.@80c. RYE firm at 80c.@85c. OATS dull but prices unchanged. Mess PORK dull at $23. BACON quiet; cheap Rib Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; no Shoulders or Rib Sides here. HAMS, 30c. LARD dull at 14c. WHISKY firm at 90c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—FLOUR—Superfine, $5; Double Extra, $5 40; Treble Extra, $5 62½@$6. CORN—White, 70c. OATS, 48c.@50c. BRAN unchanged. PORK—Mess, $21 50@$22. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13c. HAMS, 22c.@25c. LARD—Tierce, 13¼c.; Keg, 14c. SUGAR—Prime, 10c.@10¼c. MOLASSES—Prime, 54c.@56c. WHISKY, 95c.@$1 02. COFFEE—Prime, 17¼c.@17½c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120; New-York Sight, ⅛@¼ discount. GOLD, 110⅜.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30.—TOBACCO—Sales 55 hhds. at $5 50@$8 50 for common to good Lugs; $8 75@$13 75 for low to middling Leaf. BAGGING steady at $28. COTTON steady; Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN—Only local demand, and unchanged. HOGS offered at $5 80@$6 25 for medium to choice. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $19; Rump, $14. Bulk SHOULDERS, 7c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. LARD, 12¼c. WHISKY dull at 84c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 30.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 23; No. 2 Red, $1 17. CORN dull and lower; No. 1, 60c.; No. 2, 58c. OATS dull and lower; No. 1, 44c.; No. 2, 41¼c. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6¼c. offered. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 13,050 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 30.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 03; No. 2, $1 01¼. OATS dull at 42c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 70c. for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS, $7@$7 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 30.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm and advanced; sales at 43c. Strained RESIN steady at $1 50. Crude TURPENTINE steady and unchanged. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; sales, 6,850 bales; net receipts, 10,254 bales; coastwise, 829 bales; total, 11,083 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,655 bales; stock, 109,248 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 3,387 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,293 bales; to the continent, 1,487 bales; stock, 26,011 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 16¼c.@16½c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 60 bales; coastwise, 176 bales; total, 236 bales; stock, 5,500 bales.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30.—WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 23; No. 2 White, $1 28. CORN declining; new Shelled, 54c.; old No. 2, 65c. OATS dull and nominal. PETROLEUM dull and unchanged.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; Extra, $1 28; No. 2, $1 18; Amber, $1 24. CORN, OATS, and BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Dressed HOGS dull at $7 50.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 30.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14¼c.@15c.; sales, 1,500 bales; receipts, 2,341 bales; exports, coastwise, 718 bales, to New-Orleans; stock, 55,328 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 30.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; receipts, 4,383 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,535 bales; coastwise, 1,451 bales; stock, 77,584 bales.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—COTTON dull at 14¼c.; receipts, 4,413 bales; shipments, 3,148 bales. Other articles generally quiet and unchanged.

NORFOLK, Nov. 30.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 15c.; sales, 70 bales; net receipts, 1,543 bales; exports, coastwise, 508 bales; stock, 6,149 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 30.—COTTON active; Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 278 bales; net receipts, 354 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,465 bales; stock, 1,015 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 30—COTTON less active, prices lower; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.@13¾c.; sales, 1,330 bales; net receipts, 1,245 bales; stock, 28,922 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 30.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; sales, 918 bales; receipts, 1,440 bales.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Thompson is ordered to the *Pawnee*; Assistant Surgeon Griffith and First Assistant Engineer Heaton to the New-York Navy-yard; Assistant Surgeon Mackie to the receiving-ship *Vermont*; Capt. Nicholson is detached from the command of the *Benicia*; Lieut. Newell, from the *Guard*; Master Sullivan, from duty under Rear-Admiral Stonington, and ordered to the *Guard*. The order assigning Passed Assistant Pay-master Aumody to the *Pawnee* is revoked.

Several Chaplains have applied to the War Department with a view to retirement, under the recent law, but have been unsuccessful, owing to the fact that none but line officers have been sent before the Boards for examination. From among those who have been thirty years in military service, or incapacitated by reason of wounds or physical disability, the number which can be retired is 300, instead of 114, as hitherto. The number of applicants, however, is much larger than can be accommodated. Meantime, under the Board, of which Gen. HANCOCK is President, some officers will be dropped from the service, or allowed to resign with one year's full pay, having been reported as disqualified, or otherwise unfitted for the service. Competent officers, unassigned, will be appointed to the places thus made vacant.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department to commence repairs on the United States steamers *Powhatan* and *Canonicus*, both of which have been for some time out of commission. It will take some months to prepare them for sea service.

HAVRE, Nov. 30.—The United States steamer *Juniata* sailed today.

[Advertisement.]

A LITTLE SEASONABLE ADVICE.—A little advice at the right time and on the right subject is never out of place. Therefore we will proceed. Winter is coming, sure, and no mistake. It behooves all ladies who desire a Set of FURS to be on the lookout for the same. Many travel from store to store without being suited. Now, all this trouble can be saved by calling on KNOX, corner Broadway and Fulton-street. He can suit not only all the ladies who desire anything in the fur line, but also all gentlemen who wish a superior Winter HAT. KNOX is a man who never fails to suit his patrons.

[Advertisement.]

"OLL KORRECT," said Andrew Jackson, humorously, when asked in what sense "O. K." signified his approval of documents on which it was his custom to place those letters under his name. All correct, says JAMES PYLE, to those who would know why he calls his Soap "O. K." If any doubt its value, let them try it and see for themselves. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Calabria	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Main	Dec. 3	New-York	Bremen
Denmark	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Australia	Dec. 3	New-York	Glasgow

FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA, &C.

San Francisco	Dec. 1	New-York	Bermuda
Missouri	Dec. 1	New-York	Havana
Ocean Queen	Dec. 1	New-York	Aspinwall
Rapidan	Dec. 3	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TODAY.

For Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Calabria*, at 10 A. M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on the Cunard Dock in Jersey City, until 11¼ A. M. For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M. For Bermuda, W. I., by the *San Francisco*, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through, via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. W. R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, P..n., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 30—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.*—Bishop McIlvaine, Mr. Spence, Mr. Glendenning, G. Woodward, Mrs. Kennedy, B. H. Cook, Mr. Cockle, Mr. Gregg, T. H. Shard, W. G. Case, B. L. Cohen, C. A. Shourd, Mr. Fraser, Mr. White, B. Harden and wife, Miss Franchen, Mr. McCormack, W. F. C. Klopke, S. R. Morse, Mrs. Hurlbut, Mr. Morton, Mr. Carey, J. Lathrop, Rev. A. Edwards, W. Allen, J. Wallace, P. Daniels, E. Bell, Miss Sweeny, Miss Skelton, Miss Macken, J. D. Wilson, W. T. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mr. Cooperthwait, Mr. Manville and wife, Mr. Woodfin, H. Lyons, E. Lyons, Mr. Williams, Mr. McBride, H. M. Wagner, Mr. Levi, wife and 2 children, Mr. Roberts and wife, Mr. Noble and wife, S. Stevens, J. H. G. Hawes, Mr. Thistlethdahl, T. Burge, E. Van Laune and friend, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Smith, Rev. V. Vacula, F. W. Rissenski.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Miss Eva Josephine Hopkins, Miss Isabel Agramonte, Mrs. Irene Monge, Mrs. E. Nadal, Mrs. Diego Varona y Zaldrova, Mrs. Catalina Varona and 2 children, Jose Santana, Jacinto Costa, E. C. y Yufante, U. Nadal, J. M. Monge, B. Nadal, Thadeus Bell, B. T. Garcia, Wm. O. Knight, Napoleon Arango y Aguero, F. D. y Gonzales.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 30—*In steam-ship Wisconsin, for Liverpool.*—B. E. Goodell and servant, Miss Alice B. Clemens, Miss T. L. Baird, H. Smith, Mrs. H. Smith, C. Adams, H. Maxwell, Miss Cottam, Alex. Wiley, Geo. H. Jones, M. Caspari, Mr. Van Sickler.

NOV. 30—*In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—G. G. de Vigo, O. R. Keith, C. W. Kohlsaat, Hon. Mrs. White, H. G. Wheeler, A. Thaubauthen, Mrs. P. Hayden, J. D. Phillips, F. Clann, H. N. Sharpless, Mrs. Sheppard, infant and servant, John Connat, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Woolsey, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rolofsen, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hard and servant, J. V. Welch, F. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carter, Miss Macfadger, J. A. Heaton, J. H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bishop, H. A. V. Post, H. D. Cooke, F. Binachi, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Mills, E. Smith, H. McInnis, W. H. Irvin, J. Sloane, J. G. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Milford, Hon. H. Clymen, P. J. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Spencer, 2 Misses Laird, S. Lord, G. W. Taylor, Samuel Lord, Jr., J. E. Taylor, J. T. Smith, J. Wingate, W. Stewart, J. Beeker, W. W. Tabin, F. Fotman, Henry Robinson, Geo. Cole, J. Keerfoot, G. Warren, G. H. Warren, Miss Warren, Miss C. T. Warren, Master Fred. Warren, Mrs. McMillen, Miss Edith Warren, Harry Muier, Miss Middlemore, Miss Janet Stephenson.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7 05 | Sun sets.......4 34 | Moon sets...0 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.2 18 | Gov. Island...3 07 | Hell Gate...4 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Britannia, (Br.,) Campbell, Havre, Henderson Bros.; Zodiac, Harksen, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion S. S. Co.; Hatteras, Blackwood, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion S. S. Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ship Betty, (N. G.,) Nutahorn, Bremen, H. Hoop.

Barks Chile, (Br.,) Barnes, Savannah, Boyd & Hincken; Juan F. Pearson, (Arg.,) Oliver, Portland, Howe, White & Co.; Pekin, (Br.,) Dakin, Liverpool, Geo. Cooper & Co.; Aristides, (Norw.,) Wold, Queenstown or Falmouth, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Union, (Br.,) Fougere, Barbados and a market, Hatton, Watson & Co.; G. W. Rosevelt, Herriman, Matanzas, Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs, Anna, (Br.,) Morrow, Crab Island, Peniston & Co.; Edith, Crowley, Minatitian, Simpson & Clapp.

Schrs. Laura Pride, (Br.,) Scopean, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; Fortunato, (Br.,) Terble, Rio Grande do Sul via Richmond, G. F. Bulley & Co.; A. L. Fitch, Yates, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) J. S. Ingraham & Co.; E. M. Wright, Smith, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Nellie, French, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., Dolliner, Potter & Co; General Banks, Woodbury, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Nov. 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 507 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage; Nov. 27, lat. 43 20, lon. 54 53, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 28th, lat. 42 20, lon. 62 20, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 30th, 138 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship City of Limerick, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Fairbanks, Howe, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Ship Elsinore, Clark, Cronstadt Sept. 29 and Elsinore Oct. 15, with mdse. to De Groot & Peck. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather, and been 20 ds. W. of the Banks. Oct. 22, while furling the mainsail, C. F. Larsland, boy, native of Denmark, fell from the yard overboard, and was lost, it blowing hard and heavy sea at the time.

Ship William Tapscott, Spencer, London 55 ds., with mdse. and 3 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Experienced westerly gales throughout the passage.

Bark Robert Dodfrey, (of St. John, N. B.,) Taylor, Rotterdam 29 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens and Bockmann. Has had heavy weather the entire passage; came by way of Long Island Sound.

Bark Helen M. Patterson, Britton, Boston, in ballast to Geo. H. Brewer.

Bark Brasiliera, (Ital.,) Morara, Licata 80 ds., with sulphur to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 5, and has been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda with westerly gales.

Bark Arina, (Span.,) Garcia, Cienfuegos 20 ds., in ballast to F. Harmony's Nephews. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly gales.

Brig Prinds Oscar, (Nor.,) Berendsen, Cette 66 ds., with wine to M. Lienau & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had N. W. gales for the last 12 ds.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Low, Indianola, Texas, 23 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Tupper & Beattie. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Mary Stewart, Hodges, of and from Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Sharon, (of Truro, N. S.,) Rider, Boston 7 days, in ballast to master.

Schr. Wild Hunter, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 27 days, with 180 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Edith, (of New-Haven,) Randall, Liverpool Aug. 20, and Queenstown Oct. 21, via Holmes' Hole Nov. 19, with mdse. to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage, during which sprung head of missenmast; put into Queenstown for repairs, having sprung a leak in the Channel.

Schr. Chlotilda, Hart, Albany, for Northport. While off Hallett's Point was run into by steam-boat Thos. Kiley, and had bowsprit carried away, with all her head gear.

Schr. Louisa Frasier, (of Egg Harbor,) Steelman, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Grace Cushing, (of Gardiner,) Pickering, Rondout, for Galveston, via Long Island Sound.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Maggie, McViet, South Amboy, for Portland.

Schr. E. Baylis, Baylis, South Amboy, for Providence.

Schr. Rienzi, Sprague, South Amboy, for Pawtucket.

Schr. J. W. Whistler, Jr., Hess, Port Johnson, for Pawtucket.

Schr. John Manlove, Frazer, South Amboy, for Providence.

Schr. Estella, Feering, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Snow Flake, Reynolds, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. W. B. Knapp, Wilson, Rondout, for Richmond.

Schr. E. J. Heraty, Miller, Alexandria 5 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. J. J. Little, Mabel, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. H. Iron, Iron, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal for Hyannis.

Schr. Mary Stow, Hubbard, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Shamrock, Libby, Norfolk 7 ds., with timber, for Jersey City.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Lucy, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for St. John, N. B.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Miller, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. H. Webb, Abby, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ida McCabe, Hickey, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Wilderness, Hand, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Babcock, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. James English, Barber, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Morning Star, Fearty, Rondout, for Baltimore.

Schr. A. E. Ellicott, Nickerson, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. J. M. Williams, Rogers, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Kienzle, Youmans, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. W. Varnum, Chase, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Westcott, Gandy, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. M. Fitzgerald, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Burdett, (new,) Burr, Newport, to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Ocean Traveller, Adams, Beverly, for Baltimore.

Schr. G. W. Middleton, Campbell, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. E. Sharp, Nichols, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jos. Porter, Burroughs, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Stockham, Conway, Dighton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. Wilson, Connelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. R. Thomas, Arnold, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Bayles, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clara C. Frye, Cooper, Bangor, with lumber to John G. Moore.

Schr. A. F. Rowland, Rowland, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. A. Rose, Rose, Providence, for North Carolina.

Schr. Thos. Sinnickson, Dickens, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. Terrell, Atwood, Lane's Cove, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. A. Griffen, Foster, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Price, Crowell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. H. Whitmore, Grindell, Deer Island, for Philadelphia.

Schr. David Crowell, Low, Bangor, with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. B. Emory, Holbrook, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. N. Baker, Reed, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Robert Myhan, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. A. T. Cone, Springer, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minnie Kinny, Parson, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tookalita, Reed, Rockland, with lime for Norfolk.

Schr. E. J. Irwin, Johnson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Alderdice, Willetts, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Northern Light, Ireland, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Slussom, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. J. Worthington, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Stickney, Brooks, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. A. M. Lee, Jakes, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. M. Fox, Cates, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. T. G. Smith, Bacon, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. Freeman, Paine, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. N. Newcomb, Gorham, Salem, for Tangier.

Schr. Fakir, Hunter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. R. Mahoney, Anderson, New-London.

Schr. Uriah & Tabitha, Gibson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Elvi Davis, Hand, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Telegraph, Baker, Wellfleet, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, East Greenwich.

Schr. John Stroup, Crawford, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Senator, Meyers, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Rainbow, Peterson, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Brazos, Cabo, Elizabethport, for Haddam.

Schr. Helen, Perry, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Rondout, for Taunton.

Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Cornelius, Young, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. George & Edgar, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Ald, Smith, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. Blew, Clark, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. A. Edwards, Edwards, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. George F. Carman, Hall, Norwalk.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Riverdale, Brown, Gloucester.

Schr. M. F. Fox, Harris, Boston.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Stanley, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. J. M. Moore, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Providence.

Schr. Benjamin English, Kelly, Stonington.

Schr. L. P. Simmons, McDonald, Providence.

Schr. G. Lewis, Hodges, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Chas. Woolsey, Parker, New-London.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Parker, New-London.

Schr. E. S. Williams, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. George B. Conover, Holt, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sandy Hook, Rogers, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Norwich.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. A. Crawford, Griffin, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. M. Durfee, Mudgett, Fall River.

Schr. Lavina Jane, Staples, Stonington.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk.

Schr. Emerald, Caswell, New-Haven.

Schr. Josephine, Caswell, Newport.

Schr. Josie, Oats, Stonington.

Schr. Alert, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. St. James, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton.

Schr. Fidelia, Lewis, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Martin, Virginia.

Schr. C. J. King, Ferris, Virginia.

SAILED.—Steam-ships Wisconsin and Cuba, for Liverpool; Hatteras for Richmond.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., clear, but hazy off shore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, New-York; ship Cashmere, Liverpool; brig Mary Celeste, from Darien. The schr. Cameo, of Mystic, with lumber, is ashore and full of water at Brewster, Cape Cod.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 30.—Arr. brig Monarca, from Porto Rico; schr. Marietta Tilton, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 30—Arr. ship Hoagley, from Callao for orders. Passed in for Baltimore, barks Lapwing, for Rio; Gouss, from Bremerhaven; brig Harry, from Porto Rico. Passed up to Norfolk, brig Cafro, from Liverpool; bark Ben Nevis, for orders. Passed in for Baltimore, brigs S. P. Bishop, from Matanzas; Boxer, from Demerara; Virginia Dare, from Rio for orders. The bark Ben Nevis was run into this morning by a Bay Line steamer, and had bowsprit carried away. In Roads, barks Serene and Maggie V. Hugg, and schr. Jennie. Wind N. E., blowing fresh. Arr. brig Jennie Morton, from Malaga, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 29.—Arr., brig Whittaker, (of Addison,) Port Johnson, Boston; went ashore on Handkerchief Shoal on the night of the 27th and threw over a part of her deck-load of coal; she came off on the morning of the 28th, leaking some 2,000 to 3,000 strokes per hour. Also, arrived, schrs. Pearl, (of St. George, Me.,) Calais, New-Haven; Ocean Belle, Port Johnson, Boston; H. B. McCauley, Boston, Philadelphia; L. & M. Reed, do., Virginia; Frank Atwood, do., Ycolmco; J. S. Bragdon, do., Baltimore; Clara R. Chapin, Bangor, do.; David Babcock, do., New-Haven; A. L. Putnam, Provincetown, New-York; Henry, Machias, do.; Almira Wooley, Gloucester, Philadelphia; Grecian, Lincolnville, New-Bedford; Richmond, Poughkeepsie, Portsmouth.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 30.—Arr. steam-ships San Salvador and Montgomery, from New-York.

Cld. the Spanish steam-ship Juan, from Liverpool; bark Francis Boweneuf, for Liverpool; schrs. M. B. Bramhall, for New-York, and Walton, for Washington, D. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Sld. ship Republic and bark Conqueror, for Liverpool, and the bark Mercator, for Cork.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Scotland, (of Barbados,) Crowell, from Demerara, arr. 29th, reports having had heavy N. N. W. winds the entire passage, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port brigs Perl and Lima, for New-York, to sail the same day. The Scotland is consigned to E. T. Smith & Co.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 30.—The steam-ship Samaria, of the Cunard line, from New-York, for Liverpool, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. All well.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Advices have been received here announcing that the ship War Hawk, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool June 20, for San Francisco, has put into Rio Janeiro, leaky.

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